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'Schacht Crisis' Showed Reich Facing Problem of Financing Fuehrer's Domestic Policies

Expense of Arms Halts Progress of National Socialist Revolution

Barter Plan Aids

Allowed Germany to Restrict Exchange—Small Traders Vital to Economy

With the sudden trips of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister of Economics, to Vienna and Belgrade, his own position and the status of his policies in Germany gains increased significance. The article herewith gives a careful and dispassionate view of the situation as it has developed in Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The recent "Schacht Crisis" once more concentrated foreign attention upon German economic conditions.

To describe that evident tension as the affair of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the "Economic Dictator" and Reichsbank President, in the Third Reich, may be permissible, but it is not strictly correct. For this was a crisis of the whole economic life of this country—in fact, the crisis which must continue to recur until some definite line of policy is laid down.

The fundamental problem to be solved is this: How can Germany carry through simultaneously both its National Socialist revolution, in the economic sphere, and also speed up its rearmament?

Both Impossible

The answer appears to be that it must be decided that both things cannot be done, or, at least, that the one desire must take precedence over the other so long as this country is so short of foreign exchange and no appreciable increase in exports or a foreign loan is in sight.

Hitherto, Dr. Schacht has managed to arrange economic life so that the struggle between the two points of view has not led to open conflict. But this is not to say that there have not been innumerable skirmishes, in which he and his supporters have been repeatedly attacked by prominent party leaders, especially in their press organs. The Reichsbank President, more than any other man in Germany today, made possible the financing of the rearmament and work-creation schemes of the past three years. His skill in negotiating agreements with foreign creditors, rigid control of foreign exchange supplies and the ingenuity of the barter arrangements with foreign states alone enabled this country to secure raw materials for rearmament, without completely ruining its export trade.

Party Sacrifices

But all this could only be done at a price. If the National Socialists were to benefit from Dr. Schacht's expert skill to carry them through a most critical period of their development they had also to sacrifice their theories in the sphere of finance and economics—at least, for the time being.

The Party came to power through the support of the small trader, small farmer and the independent artisan. These sections of the population are still its mainstay, and they naturally expect that those points in the program bearing upon their economic interests will be given practical effect. Yet, in the opinion of many of them, big business and finance still dominate Germany's economic life. And in Dr. Schacht they see the representative of this domination, the bulwark of capitalism.

Had it not been for the confidence he enjoyed with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, it is generally agreed that Dr. Schacht would either have lost his position or become merely an executive officer long ago.

Will Ease Friction

The recent appointment of Col.-Gen. Hermann Göring, Minister-President of Prussia, as supervisor of all matters relating to the import of raw materials and to the apportionment of foreign exchange supplies, coincided with Dr. Schacht's demand for a central control officer or organization for these matters made some weeks earlier. Such an appointment has relieved the Reichsbank President of continuous friction with party leaders who demand a certain definite proportion of this limited foreign exchange for their particular offices. But it also appears that as regards the future apportionment of foreign exchange for the purchase of raw materials, General Göring will now have the last word.

General Göring's appointment has led business men and industrialists

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Reich Foreign Office Gets Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

GREATER cohesion and unity in the conduct of German foreign policy is the official explanation of Foreign Office changes which were recently introduced.

The new system is virtually a return to that favored by Bismarck and operated until 1918. The disappearance of the British and East European Departments and their reappearance in a single Political Department, with Dr. Hans Dieckhoff in control, is the principal change. This new department is subdivided into four sections on a geographical basis: the Far East, Near East (including also North European and certain Balkan states), the rest of Europe, excluding Great Britain, and Great Britain and overseas states.

Rudolf Leitner, Counselor of the German Embassy in Washington, is to be placed in charge of American affairs at the Wilhelmstrasse and will leave the United States during the next few weeks to take up his new post. Herr Leitner, a career diplomat, has served 12 years in the United States, so that he is considered to be fully acquainted with conditions there.

Austro-German Approach Seen In Schacht Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 11—Strength is given to persistent reports of a plan for an understanding between Italy, Austria, Hungary and Germany by the visit here of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

The German financial and economic leader followed his visit here by a call at Belgrade, the Yugoslavian capital, and will include the capitals of other Balkan states and Hungary in his itinerary.

Austrian Honors Conferred

Observers who see in Dr. Schacht's conferences here a move toward an agreement—if not actual alliance—place stress on the fact that the call coincided with an announcement by President Miklas that the highest Austrian honors had been conferred upon Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, Premier Julius Gömbös of

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Supreme Court Is Challenged By Roosevelt

Broader Interpretation of Constitution Is Demanded

Campaign Charted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL, June 11—Touring the State of Texas to honor its celebration of a hundred years of independence, President Roosevelt today deftly combined a tribute to the heroism of its liberators with a rededication of America to the cause of peace on one of the battlefields of that war and a friendly gesture toward Latin America.

His first stop was at the field of San Jacinto, where Gen. Sam Houston and some 800 Texans routed a superior Mexican force and captured Gen. Santa Anna.

From San Jacinto, just outside Houston, he boarded his train for San Antonio, where he will visit the Alamo, another monument to the valor of the early Texans. Austin, the capital of the State, concludes the day's schedule.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 11—Nailing the cause of "the common man" once again to the mast of the New Deal, President Roosevelt boldly launched his re-election campaign here last night with an insistent demand for a broader interpretation of the Constitution and a double challenge to the Supreme Court and groups privileged by "wealth or learning or inheritance or economic power."

He spoke before a large audience gathered here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Arkansas to statehood and wove his statements of national political policy out of the fabric the midwest's pioneer background, representing himself by implication as the inheritor of the experimenting national leaders, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. His use of the local celebration as a springboard to major national political utterances came as a distinct surprise to political observers and constituted a violation of repeated White House assurances that he would not deviate from "historical subjects" during the Republican National Convention.

Clearly seeking to define the constitutional issue with his Republican adversaries in the coming campaign, Mr. Roosevelt declared his conviction that the nation can "march forward" to a solution of the complex economic problems of the day within the framework and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, June 11

Belgium—Van Zeeland Fails of Cabinet

Brussels—Two days ago, Emile Vandervelde, Socialist leader, failed to form a Cabinet. The various parties would not risk participation in a Government headed by a Socialist. Today, former Premier Paul Van Zeeland announced that he, too, had failed to form a Cabinet. Obviously, this reluctance of party leaders was more than fear of Socialist leadership, for Van Zeeland sought to form a national coalition. What, then, are the conditions that make politicians shy away from government responsibility?

A Sign of Uncertainty

A look across the border into France may provide the answer. France is being drawn by rising prices, rising labor costs, outflow of gold and mounting expenditures either to the dust bowl or to the green pastures of devaluation. France and Belgium are very close in their policies. How France extricates itself from its present crisis will certainly affect Belgium, especially if France ultimately abandons gold, to which Belgium has adhered. So current bowings and scrapings out of Cabinet assignments are mainly illustrative of the great uncertainty that now has the last of the gold bloc fluctuating.

New Deals—France Drafts American Pattern

France allegedly copies the American New Deal and plunges ahead with the drafting of new reform laws. Simultaneously, Republican convention oratory at Cleveland accuses America of copying European models. What appears certain is that France, like the United States, is hemmed in by critical conditions that seem to demand quick action.

Quick action is the essence of the Léon Blum schedule of "must" legislation for the Chamber of Deputies. Bills establishing the 40-hour week for industry, vacations with pay and collective bargaining for Labor have been drawn and will be submitted to the Chamber this week.

Following these bills are others, one presumably to establish a price-fixing wheat board, another cutting down the power of the Bank of France. Another measure to nationalize the arms industry is being discussed in Cabinet meeting. Public works are also in the offing.

The Clock of Gold

These measures foreshadow increased taxes and increased costs of production. This column last Monday discussed the almost insuperable obstacles of staying on gold when rising domestic costs bar the principal means by which nations compete against cheaper, off-gold currencies in the world markets. Even conservative Charles Rist, honorary president of the Bank of France, has now capitulated before the logic of events and plumped for devaluation of the franc (going off gold).

Sitting Pat

Nevertheless, the French Government has given no indication it will abandon gold. Awaited is the financial report being prepared by Finance Minister Vincent Auriol.

As the Government sits down on gold, more strikers continue to sit down in factories, or the same ones stay sitting down despite Governmental concessions. Rising prices have suggested to Labor that wage increases that have been granted may not be enough. Labor appears determined to drive a hard bargain.

Platforms—Found in Conflict With Presidents

Cleveland, Ohio—At least 48 Republican delegates, one from each State, are pounding out the Republican platform. The platform and the man to stand on it are the overwhelming absorptions of the convention.

Senator Borah, in his last speech, spoke in such a deprecating manner

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Road to Unanimous Landon Nomination Opens As Borah, Vandenberg and Knox Release Votes; Kansan Forces Win Fight for Liberal Platform

Party Program Given to Big Committee Carries Out Governor's Wish

Borah Signifies His Satisfaction

Calls for Sound Currency, State Relief Control, Old-Age Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—The Landon leaders today won their next to last battle in behalf of a liberal Republican platform, and appeared to be likely to succeed in writing a progressive program against the strong and adroit opposition of the three musketeers of Senate Conservatism — defeated Republican Senators Moses, Bingham and Reed.

The Kansas Governor, taking command of a situation which had threatened to give him an equivocating and backward-facing platform, was on the telephone with Cleveland much of last night and again this morning.

He flatly refused to run for the Presidency on a platform which condemned social security, attacked reciprocal tariff agreements, refused to sponsor regulation of interstate business, and leaned too far toward Senator Borah on the money question.

Governor Landon was therefore striking a balance between the single-handed Borah fight for an "inflationary" money program on one hand and the Old Guard on the other. Ultimately he seemed likely to win, based on the tremendous strength of his candidacy this morning, and his probable nomination by acclamation tonight with seconding speeches from his chief rivals or their representatives.

Tentative Platform Stands for Control Of Relief by States

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—The Republican platform was completed in subcommittee today, and submitted to the Republican Resolutions Committee. It called for a "sound currency to be preserved at all hazards," made no mention of gold, and said that wage and hour standards could be set by the states without a constitutional amendment.

The words "sound currency to be preserved at all hazards" were a literal repetition of those in the currency plank written for the 1932 Democratic platform by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

Some of the other chief points of the platform as it stood in the subcommittee at that time were:

Relief—Return to local agencies to be handled through federal grants to the states.

Security—Repeal the unemploy-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

New York Bolsters Highway Safety With 14 New Traffic Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11—Envisaging further drastic legislation to clear the highways of reckless motorists, Gov Herbert H. Lehman has today signed 14 bills passed by the 1936 Legislature to prevent automobile accidents.

One of these measures provides for setting up a state traffic commission in the tax department to study the subject of highway safety and aid municipalities in drafting regulations to reduce accidents. Another bill provides that convictions for traffic violations be recorded on the reverse side of the renewal stub of a driver's license.

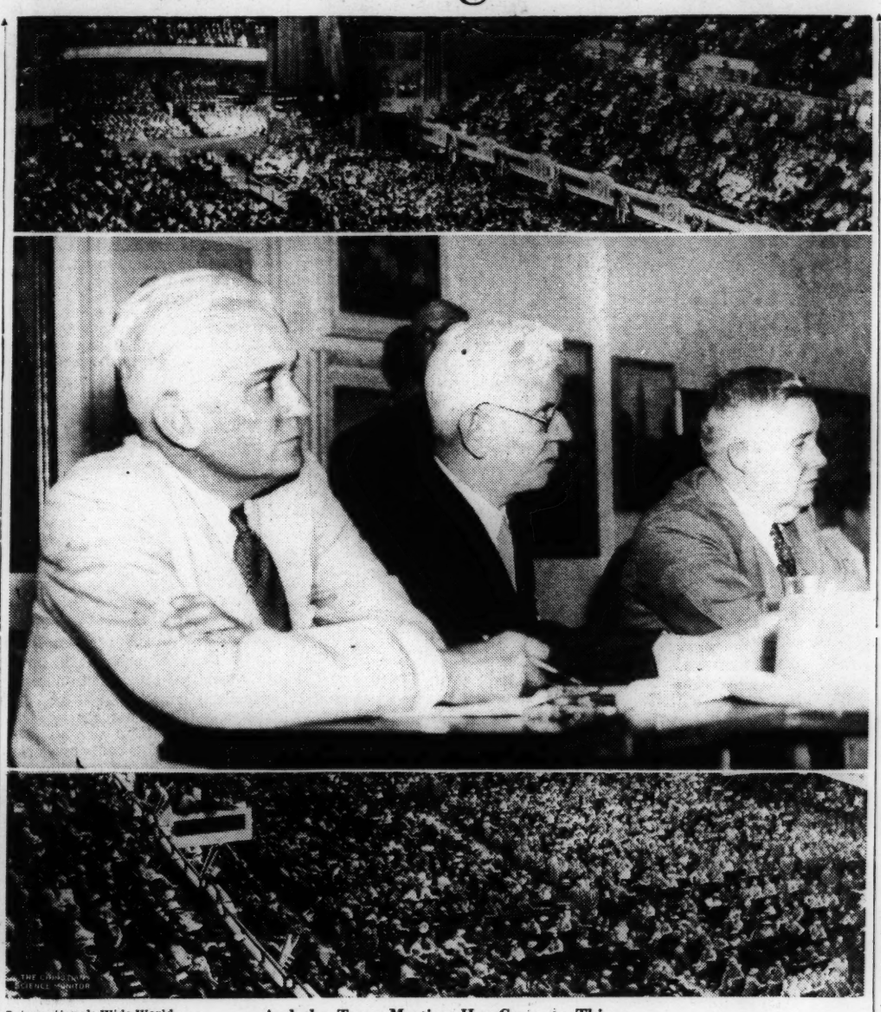
Among the other bills are measures increasing from $5 to $9 the original fee for a chauffeur's license and from $1 to $2 the original fee for an operator's license, vision tests for applicants for learners' permits, prohibition after September 1 of the operation of any motor vehicle so constructed or loaded that the driver is unable to indicate clearly by hand-signal his intention of stopping or turning and penalization of a driver who leaves the scene of an accident without reporting any damage cost.

Governor Lehman also signed two measures appropriating $100,000 for the Motor Vehicle Bureau to enable it to discharge new duties placed upon it and $20,000 for the State Traffic Commission to carry on.

Constitution Changes Protested in Ottawa

OTTAWA, June 11 (AP)—A warning that any steps to give the Dominion Parliament the right to amend the Canadian Constitution might cause a union of some of the provinces with the United States yesterday was sounded in the Senate by Hon. O. Turgeon.

There was a growing desire in the Republic to bring Canada into the autonomy of the United States, the veteran parliamentarian declared. "But," he stated, "Canada's material links with Great Britain must be maintained."



International; Wide World

And the Town Meeting Has Come to This

Upper and Lower—General View of the Cleveland Public Auditorium as Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Called the Republican National Convention to Order. Center—Officials of the Resolutions Committee, Which Draws Up the Platform, Left to Right, Former Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Vice-Chairman; Herman Langworthy, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman; J. R. Clarke of Utah, Secretary

Republicans Meet Crisis by Adopting Temperate Policy

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—Perhaps without knowing it, the Republican Party appears to have taken one of the most momentous decisions in its history, fully warned that it stands at the greatest crisis since the Civil War.

Instead of writing a platform based upon sheer vituperation against the New Deal, and repudiation of its policies, the party has produced a document going far toward tolerant, progressive ideals which would mean the continuance or constructive improvement of many New Deal ventures.

Instead of selecting a candidate who breathes fire and brimstone against the Roosevelt Administration—as the three keynote-setting speeches have done—the party is ready to select a prairie state Governor who has co-operated with the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

The Convention: A Summary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—Alfred M. Landon became virtually the assured presidential nominee of the Republican Party today as its national convention witnessed one leading candidate after another withdrawing in favor of the Kansas Governor.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg led the list of those who released their delegations, permitting them to vote for Landon's nomination. He released Michigan's 33 delegates and sent an advance telegram to Landon "congratulating" him upon his "nomination."

Senator Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa next withdrew his name from the nomination contest.

Senator Borah of Idaho followed by releasing the 21 of Wisconsin's 24 delegates who were pledged to him. He did not, however, announce in whose favor the release was made.

Knox Goes Over

Action of Col. Frank G. Knox of Illinois was next to follow. There were reports that he was withdrawing from the presidential candidacy in order to accept the vice-presidential nomination.

Thus talk of a Landon-Knox slate grew swiftly and it was heightened by Colonel Knox's statement that he "was not in the race for personal reasons."

The rush of the favorite sons to the Landon bandwagon followed caucuses in which Florida lined up with the Kansas Governor. Previously a New York caucus had pledged 85 of its 90 votes to Landon and the Pennsylvania delegation had agreed to cast 50 of its 75 votes for Landon.

Liberal Platform

With the platform practically completed the Landon leader seemed to have drafted a liberal document. The platform is expected to endorse "sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

Governor Landon appeared to have lost his fight for a constitutional amendment to permit the states to regulate minimum wages, but the battle will apparently be carried to the main platform committee.

The platform generally endorses state rights on such matters as relief and the regulation of public utilities.

Reporter Poses as Delegate But Big Story Doesn't Break

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—It was 1 o'clock in the morning; yesterday, by the way; and a score of long-suffering reporters stood or sat outside the room where the all-important platform committee of the Republican convention had been meeting since 9 in the evening. They were expecting the platform at any minute.

Then suddenly, from out the closely guarded room, slipped an unobtrusive small man, his hand to face. Outside the room his hand slipped down, and the amazed reporters saw a colleague on a midwestern newspaper:

"Well, how did you get in there?" they chorused.

Just Went In

"Oh, I just went in, about nine o'clock."

"What have they done?"

"Nothing," answered the disgusted reporter. "Here I crash the gate for four hours, in the middle of the most important committee of the most important convention in the history of the most important party in the most important country since the Civil War, and they don't do a thing. Didn't get a smell of a story."

This reporter simply walked into the committee, prepared if questioned to say he was the delegate from Alaska. He took an obscure seat. At 9 o'clock the rest of the committee gathered. And there they sat—and sat—and sat. Doing nothing. Finally the reporter slept. Still they did nothing, he says, for he sleeps like a cat. About midnight, the chairman said they were waiting for copies of the platform to be mimeographed, so that delegates could see it before they voted their approval.

Never Distributed

But the mimeographed copies never were distributed, and at 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned. The reporter made his escape, having sat where the biggest news of the year might have broken—but didn't.

Yet his plight was no worse than that of William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, national writer for the North American Newspaper Alliance, and at the same time Landon member of the platform committee.

Mr. White had seen the platform around dinner time when he sat down to write his nightly piece—indeed it was his own platform. So he wrote his N. A. N. A. piece about the platform, expecting it would be released to the press by midnight.

Scooped Himself

Unfortunately, Mr. White not only scooped his newspaper colleagues, he scooped himself. When the committee adjourned without reporting out the platform, Mr. White's article became, in effect, a "broken release." And of course his article became "hot news." At the very moment that he rushed out of the committee room to telephone the local N. A. N. A representative and "kill" his article, the Cleveland Plain Dealer was ap-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Quebec Premier Resigns His Post After 15 Years

QUEBEC, Que., June 11 (AP)—Louis Alexandra Taschereau, for 35 years an outstanding figure in Quebec's colorful political life, resigned today as Premier of Quebec Province.

He was succeeded immediately as Premier by his Minister of Agriculture, Adelard Godbout.

Earlier in the day the Premier announced after a cabinet meeting that the Quebec Legislature would be dissolved and a general election would be held Aug. 15.

The announcement came in the midst of rumors that the Premier would resign and would be appointed to the Senate.

For days observers have predicted the immediate resignation of Mr. Taschereau, Premier of the Province for 15 years. But he met them all with direct denial he had resigned.

Charles Lanctot, Assistant Attorney General of Quebec Province, resigned June 9, shortly after Premier Taschereau's brother, Antoine, an accountant of the Legislative Assembly, withdrew from office.

Antoine Taschereau told the Public Accounts Committee last week he had received interest personally from government funds he had deposited in the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Colonel Thought Ready to Accept Place as Landon's Mate

Peace All Along The Line Sought

Borah Falls in Line After Conciliatory Moves by Platform Group

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—Landon by acclamation:

Rival candidates for the Republican presidential nomination began releasing their delegates early today in favor of the inevitable drive of the forces of Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan was the first to act, allowing the Michigan block and such other delegates as favored his candidacy to support what other candidate they deemed fit.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho acted shortly thereafter and heads of various Borah groups came to his hotel room, where the Senator explained his satisfaction over the tentative platform as so far drafted, and released them from further support.

Col. Frank Knox of Illinois released the delegates pledged to him with the statement that the interest of the party demanded "complete harmony."

Landon-Knox Ticket Reported

There was extremely active talk of a Landon-Knox ticket, the implication being that in giving up his presidential aspirations Colonel Knox had placed himself in a position to accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Senator Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa also withdrew his name from the nomination contest.

Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland followed and withdrew his favorite son candidacy in favor of nomination of Governor Landon by acclamation.

Now for Nominations

Today is the day for nominations, following the ovation-provoking address of former President Hoover last night, which was unquestionably the high-water mark of the convention down to that time.

Landon floor managers intend to wind up the balloting tonight, and put their man over, even if a late session is necessary. Little trouble is anticipated, however, for with New York pledging 85 of its 90 delegates to Landon, and Pennsylvania giving almost as large a proportion, any final doubt over the outcome has ended.

As the convention began again at its usual hour today, it was ready to go through the usual tumultuous potential ovation for a candidate, who in this instance, however, is still largely an unknown and shadowy figure.

One Enigma Unsolved

The question of the vice-presidency remained an enigma. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan was understood to have been offered the post again and again to have declined. Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, keynote orator of Tuesday, was also said to have rejected the position. A shift to Col. Frank Knox of Illinois was discussed. Under the circumstances a running mate for the Landon ticket most certainly will be found but under the unscrutable methods of American politics this potentially important post will probably be left to a last-minute, haphazard action, as it has been so many times before.

The Hoover address stirred the convention as nothing before has stirred it, and brought a friendly ovation with marching banners and the usual tumult.

Crusade for Liberty

Mr. Hoover spoke with ferver in his call to Republicans to "enter into a holy crusade for liberty which shall determine the future, and the perpetuity of a nation of free men."

He charged the New Deal with sponsoring alien "collectivism," fostering scarcity, and threatening public morality by failing to keep its promise.

The address was filled with the customary pungent paragraphs of the "new Hoover," who gave thanks "for the Constitution and the Supreme Court" and brought a thunder of applause, he likewise recalled the difference in recent decisions which might have occurred if President Roosevelt had appointed judges to possible vacancies in the high tribunal.

Some Good in New Deal

The Hoover speech gained strength by taking a less vituperative line than some recent convention speakers, and at one time went so far as to say that "parts" of the New Deal reforms "are good," but on the whole he described it, at one point, as "simply hit-and-run opportunism, spoils system, and muddle."

Mr. Hoover indicated his own deep feeling as he called on the crowd for a crusade to restore the old liberties, which he felt had been threatened in the past three years.

The former President was somewhat general in his recommendations other than those which called for economy, a balanced budget and an end to "Mother Hubbard economies."

Text of Mr. Hoover's speech: Page 4.

Hilles Vote Puts New York in Line Back of Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 — A dramatic moment, perhaps the most dramatic moment that this somewhat apathetic convention will produce, occurred when Charles D. Hilles, unofficial leader of the New York delegation, rose in the crowded caucus room of the Empire State's deliberations, and led the break which brought 85 of New York's 90 votes to the side of Governor Landon.

There was not much doubt before that Governor Landon would be nominated on the first ballot, but the Hilles statement clinched it. The big unpledged delegation had been increasingly restive under the drive of Landon sentiment at home. Leaders had attempted to hold back the final decision for trading purposes, following customary procedure in handling the largest single block of votes in the convention.

The vote had been once postponed. Demands for a further postponement came from a group of the New York delegates yesterday on the ground that no decision should be taken till after Mr. Hoover's speech. There were cries of "No" and a speech of Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, settled the matter. The motion was beaten down. The vote was at hand. "Charles D. Hilles," called the delegation secretary, beginning the poll with the head of the delegation.

A tall commanding figure rose, a man with a powerful forehead, searching steel-blue eyes, and kindly mouth. This was Mr. Hilles, the man whom Senator William E. Borah of Idaho numbers among the most powerful "bosses" in the country whenever he denounces the "reactionary" influences in the Republican Party. The crowd leaned forward intently.

Mr. Hilles looked kindly if a little unapproachable as he stood erect, aristocratic and patriarchical to make his announcement.

He explained the East had purposely withheld its hand in this pre-convention contest. It had been felt that the election would be settled in the doubtful states of the West. These states were given the lead to see if they could settle upon a candidate. While the western debate went on, he said, "there had been no resistance in New York, New England or the East. On the contrary, the West was asked to go forward and develop its candidate."

Speaking always with calmness, as of one discussing a business deal, he declared that at first there had been no apparent crystallization.

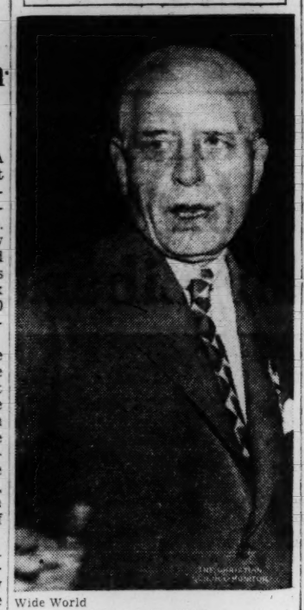
"But now," he said, "the West has indicated its preference with considerable unanimity."

"Mr. Chairman," he said, and paused, "I cast my vote for Mr. Landon." There was a whoop and a cheer. It was all over.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Representative James W. Wadsworth, Ogden L. Mills all followed suit and voted for Landon. There were two complimentary votes for Frank Gannett, upstate New York publisher, one for Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors; one for Hoover, while one delegate was absent along with his alternate. There was a little confusion about the specific total when the vote was first added, but none about the major fact.

New York had followed Pennsylvania. The band wagon was on its way; the Sunflower candidate had won, and Alfred Mossman Landon will be the standard bearer of the Republican Party in 1936.

Bows to West



Wide World

Charles D. Hilles
New York National Committeeman, Who Turned Eastern Tide to Landon

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GOODYEAR

Roosevelt Hurls Challenge at Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

"broad purposes" of the Constitution.

But he lauded the action of President Jefferson in consummating the Louisiana Purchase in the face of legal opinion that the Constitution provided no authorization for any such act. And he declared that when local government finds itself unable to better the conditions of the undernourished and underprivileged, "It would take a foolish and short-sighted man to say that it is no concern of the national Government."

Fails to State Method

Nowhere in his speech did he specially suggest the method by which he proposed to evade the Supreme Court's recent inhibition of federal action to handle the problems of "prices, wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, social security."

"The new approach to these problems may not be immediately discernible," he said, but he made it evident that his own platform during the campaign will be some approach to them by the Federal Government which does not involve an amendment to the Constitution.

The impression left with observers was that he had in effect drafted the constitutional plank for the Democratic platform. The speech partook of the nature of abstract doctrines such as go into party platforms, leaving the specific application of them for future determination.

Central theme of the President's speech was the "need of ardent protectors of the rights of the common man," a phrase which is apparently to replace the "forgotten man" of 1932 in Roosevelt campaign appeal. He sounded it repeatedly as he did also its corollary that privileged groups still attempt to arrogate to themselves "political control of American public life."

Sees "New Enemy"

Besides thus reviving the old theme of the exploiting and privileged classes, he presented a new enemy of "the common man" in the form of "mechanization of industry and mass production," declaring that "no small part of our problem today is to bring the fruits of this mechanization to the whole people." Against this bold background of the suggested class struggle running down through the course of American history, he sketched in detail the incidents of public revolt against both a too narrow interpretation of the Constitution and the "tendency to set up a social caste, based upon wealth, or education, or family, or financial power," linking such revolts with the onward progress of the nation.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was particularly interested in the Louisiana Purchase because in it President Jefferson "had the courage to act for the benefit of the United States without the full and unanimous approval of every member of the legal profession."

Influence of Jackson

Turning then to the influence of Andrew Jackson, he said that "throughout this century our American political life has flowed with the vigor of a living stream because the sturdy hand of Andrew Jackson deflected its course from the stagnant marshes of a seaboard oligarchy into the channels of pure American democracy."

Mr. Roosevelt said that in the early pioneer days there was "little need of formal arrangements for government interest or action to insure the social and economic well-being of the American people." But he held that the "simplicity" of these early pioneer days is completely gone and that "the imperiled well-being, the very existence of large numbers of our people, have called for measures of government assistance which the more spontaneous and personal promptings of a pioneer generation could never alone have obtained."

Praises Constitution

In meeting this changed situation, he declared that "self government must and shall maintain," and he praised the Constitution as "the best instrument ever devised for the continuation of these fundamental principles."

But he insisted that it is "idle for us now, as it was for the flatterers of King Canute, to ignore the facts of physics or the economic and social consequences of applied science."

Mr. Roosevelt inserted in the closing paragraphs of the speech a tribute to Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader in the Senate. He also took cognizance by implication of the local sharecropper strike, remarking that "equality of local justice is, alas, not yet an established fact."

Guest of Utility Chief

Shortly before delivering the speech with its pointed criticism of concentration of economic power, the President was the guest at the country home of Harvey Couch, president of the Arkansas Power & Light Company, and as such the leading utilities official in Arkansas.

An enthusiastic audience estimated to number approximately 40,000 persons filled the flank of the great natural amphitheater. Establishing something of an innovation, for political meetings in the South, 3000 seats were reserved for Negroes—and many of them were full.

The President was smiling and apparently more than usually cheerful in the congregation atmosphere of the friendly and frequently applauding audience. Perhaps, too, he was conscience of the fact that he was stealing, for a moment, the national spotlight from the Republicans in Cleveland, if so he enjoyed it.

President's Speech

The text of the President's speech follows in part:

The Louisiana Purchase has always had a special significance for me. . . . President Jefferson . . . was told by some of his closest advisers and friends that the Constitution of the United States contained no clause authorizing him to purchase or acquire additional territory; and that, because specific authority did not exist under that great charter of government, none could be exercised.

Jefferson replied that there were certain inherent qualities of sovereignty which could not be separated from a federal government, if such a federal government was permanently to endure; furthermore, if he delayed the Emperor of the French might change his mind and the great territory west of the Mississippi be lost forever to American expansion.

He and Robert R. Livingston put the treaty through; the next Congress appropriated the money; nobody carried the case to the Supreme Court; and, as a result, Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri and Iowa and Minnesota and Kansas and Montana and North Dakota and South Dakota and the larger portions of Wyoming and Colorado and Nebraska and Oklahoma fly the Stars and Stripes today.

A New Domain

The hardy pioneers, who peopled Arkansas and laid the foundations for statehood here and throughout the vast new domain west of the Alleghenies, brought about a veritable renaissance of the principle of free government upon which this Republic was founded.

The older I grow and the more I read history, the more I reflect upon the influence of the men and events of one generation upon the life and thought of the generations that follow. A hundred years have passed since Arkansas attained statehood in the last year of Jackson's Presidency, but throughout this century our American political life has flowed with the vigor of a living stream because the turdy hand of Andrew Jackson deflected its course from the stagnant marshes of a seaboard oligarchy into the channels of pure American democracy.

Leadership

Prior to Jackson's day it may be said, without danger of exaggeration, that the leadership of the nation was, with rare exceptions, in the hands of men who, by birth or education, belonged to a comparatively small group—for the reason we have not far to seek. Universal education was not yet fully established; communication difficulties prevented the dissemination of news except in the larger communities and along the main avenues of transportation; the very ballot was, in many states, limited to those with special property qualifications.

The wave of popular acclaim that swept Andrew Jackson into his high office was the result of the recognition by the people of the United States that the era of a truer democracy in their national life was at hand. I need not describe the dismay that the election of Jackson excited—and honestly excited—in the hearts of the hitherto elect, or the widespread apprehension that it aroused among the so-called "Guardiana groups" of the Republic.

Groups Vs. Public

Groups such as these have never wholly disappeared from American political life, but it will never be possible for any length of time for any group of the American people, either by reason of wealth or learning or inheritance or economic power, to retain any mandate, any permanent authority to arrogate to itself the political control of American public life.

This heritage we owe to Jacksonian democracy—the American doctrine that entrusts the general welfare to no one group or class, but dedicates itself to the end that the American people shall not be thwarted in their high purpose to remain the custodians of their own destiny.

In the early days of the Republic—those days when Arkansas became a State—our life was simple. There was little need of formal arrangements, or of government interest, or action, to insure the social and economic well-being of the American people. In the life of the pioneer, sympathy and kindly help, ready co-operation in the accidents and emergencies of the frontier life, were the spontaneous manifestation of the American spirit. Without them the conquest of a continent could never have been made.

Today that life is gone. Its simplicity has vanished and we are each and all of us parts of a social civilization which ever tends to greater complexity. Latterly, the imperiled well-being, the very existence of large numbers of our people, have called for measures of organized government assistance which the more spontaneous and personal promptings of a pioneer generosity could never alone have obtained.

Our country is indeed passing through a period which is urgently in need of ardent protectors of the rights of the common man. Mechanization of industry and mass production have put unparalleled power in the hands of the few. No small part of our problem today is to bring the fruits of this mechanization to the whole people.

The measure of the need has been the measure of the organization necessary to meet it. The human sympathy of our people would have tolerated nothing less. Common sense will tolerate nothing more.

The State's Part

Self-government we must and shall maintain. Let me put it thus, in a way which every man and woman can understand; local government must continue to act with full freedom in matters which are primarily of local concern; county government must retain the functions which logically belong to the county unit; state governments must and shall retain state sovereignty over all those activities of government which effectively and efficiently can be met by the states.

Let us analyze a little further, however—why was a state government set up in Arkansas? The answer is that the colonization of this area had reached the point where individual settlements needed a uniformity of ordinances and laws. They needed a central body to govern in respect to those things which had grown beyond the scope of town government or county government.

In the same way the federal union itself was organized under a constitution because in the days following the Revolution it was discovered that a mere federation of states was such a loose organization, with constant conflicts between the 13 states themselves, that a constitution and a national organization to take care of government belond state lines was a necessity.

The Constitution

The Constitution provided the best instrument ever devised for the continuation of these fundamental principles. Under its broad purposes we can and intend to march forward, believing as the overwhelming majority of Americans believe, that it is intended to meet and fit the amazing physical, economic and social requirements that confront us in this generation.

Beneath one of the symbolical figures which guard the entrance to our great new archives building in Washington is inscribed this quotation from Shakespeare's "Tempest"—"What is past is prologue."

Times change, but man's basic problems remain the same. He must seek a new approach to their solution when old approaches fail him.

Sectional Limitations

These problems, with growing intensity, now flow past all sectional limitations and extend over the vast breadth of our whole domain.

Prices, wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, social security, in short the enjoyment by all men of their constitutional guaranties of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—these questions, so delicate in their economic balance that any change in their status is reflected with the speed of light from Maine to California—we are commencing to solve.

The new approach to these problems may not be immediately discernible; but organization to meet human suffering can never be predicated on the relaxation of human effort.

Whether it be in the crowded tenements of the great cities or on many of the farm lands of the nation, we know that there dwell millions of our fellow human beings who suffer from the kind of poverty that spells undernourishment and underprivilege.

Local Government

If local government, if state government, after exerting every reasonable effort, is unable to better their conditions, to raise or restore their purchasing power, then surely it would take a foolish and short-sighted man to say that it is no concern of the National Government itself.

We know that equality of individual ability has never existed and never will, but we insist that equality of opportunity still must be sought. We know that equality of local justice is, alas, not yet an established fact; this also is a goal we must and do seek.

If we seek to know what human effort can do in the face of adversity, we shall ever find inspiration and guidance in the achievements of the American pioneers, not merely those who founded the nation, but those who extended its boundaries from ocean to ocean, of whom the first Arkansans were the prototype.

History Repeats?

May I repeat the historical maxim: "What is past is prologue." Its meaning is not obscure. Out of the story of mankind's long struggle to govern himself, we should learn lessons which will guide us in solving the problems which beset us today.

The frontier, as we have been recalling it in this rapid survey of the planting of new states, has forever passed; but it has left a permanent imprint upon our political life and our social outlook.

Constant Renaissance

The western frontier from Jackson's time and the admission of Arkansas 100 years ago, down to the admission of the last states within recent memory, produced a constant renaissance of the principle of free government.

The liberal tendencies of those, who for nearly a century we have called our western statesmen, have been sometimes too little understood in the older, more conservative East. It was the frontier and its spirit of self-reliance which ever kept alive the principles of democracy and countered the opposing tendency to set up a social caste, based upon wealth, or education, or family, or financial power.

We still find inspiration for the work before us in the old spirit which meant achievement through self-reliance; a willingness to lend a hand to the fellow down in his luck through no fault of his own. Upon those principles our democracy was reborn a century ago; upon those principles alone will it endure.

Roosevelt's Tribute to Texas

HOUSTON, Texas., June 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address at San Jacinto battlefield today follows in part:

There are but few spots in the United States which have witnessed events equal in significance to that which took place at San Jacinto.

Here a century ago was a great frontier of our civilization on the twenty-first day of April, 1836, General Houston and the small body of less than eight hundred men under his command held in large measure in their keeping the future of our country as it is constituted today.

The patriots whose memories we are honoring today were victorious in the same spirit that fired the colonists of 1776.

Most of these men had come across the Alleghenies or from the settlements of Kentucky and Tennessee and Missouri into that vast virgin territory over which our new friendly neighbors, south of the Rio Grande, then held sway. The spirit of independence lived in the air.

Venturous spirits were willing to meet the difficulties and dangers that came with carrying the civilization of the East into the further West—the land of unlimited promise. They were willing to comply with all the conditions required by the Mexican Government when it gave to Stephen F. Austin permission to settle colonies in Texas and to grant to each settler a tract of land.

They rebelled, however, when their civil liberties were restricted, when trial by jury and public education for their children were taken away; but they did this, I am glad to say, only after a prolonged effort on their part to have Mexico modify this decision had failed.

And so, when all else failed, the Texas declaration of independence, signed at Washington-on-the-Brazos, March 2, 1836, was as natural and inevitable a consequence as the earlier declaration at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

The vast territory first set up as the Lone Star Republic, and later admitted to the Union as the Lone Star State, has contributed generously in its sons and in its resources to the development of our nation in these hundred years. San Jacinto opened another gateway for the westward sweep of the American people across the plains and the mountains to the shores of the Pacific.

We as a nation desire no further expansion. The establishment of Texas, made possible at this spot by Sam Houston's men, seems to have been justified by the natural colonization of later years. But these heroes gave us more than territory—they set an example which in itself is a glorious heritage, a just cause for state and national commemoration.

This and the eastern part of your great state, through which I came this morning, can truly be called the cradle of Texas liberty. I have been glad to revisit your beautiful city of Houston. Typical of American enterprise, you have brought the commerce of the world to your door by the ship canal through which I have recently passed.

Men fought here for principles they loved more dearly than their own lives. Liberty-loving people will always do battle for principle they believe to be right. Civilization, alas, has not yet made it unnecessary for men to die in battle to sustain principle. It is, however, my hope that in this generation the United States, by its own example, can maintain and help to maintain principles by means of peace rather than by means of war.

The pioneers and the liberators of Texas, looking down on us today, would, I am certain, say Amen to that.

Postal Receipts Rate Boston Fourth With $13,745,237

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — Compilation of postal receipts for the year ending Dec. 31 shows that Boston ranked fourth among the cities of the nation, with annual receipts of $13,745,237.

Of the New England cities Providence, R. I., was next, in 37th place nationally, with receipts of $1,918,944; Springfield, Mass., 52d, with receipts of $1,139,460; Worcester, Mass., 54th with receipts of $1,080,451; Lynn, Mass., 132d, with receipts of $406,537; New Bedford, Mass., 152d, with receipts of $346,131; Lowell, Mass., 165th, with receipts of $314,159; Holyoke, Mass., 181st, with receipts of $286,451; and Fall River, Mass., 191st, with receipts of $274,510.

On the basis of these receipts, the Post Office Department said, the salaries for the postmasters of those cities for the fiscal year starting July 1 would be:

Boston, $10,000; Providence, $7000; Springfield and Worcester, $6000; Lynn, $4500; New Bedford and Lowell, $4200; Holyoke and Fall River, $4000.

Board Approves Jobless Pay Law Of Rhode Island

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced yesterday approval of Rhode Island's unemployment compensation law, signed by Governor Green on May 6.

Under provisions of the law, an employer with four or more persons on his pay roll for 20 days, each day in a different calendar week of 1936, will contribute 0.9 per cent of his pay roll for 1936; his contribution, however, to be no less than 90 per cent of his federal tax for the year. The employer's contributions increases to 1.8 per cent of the pay roll in 1937, and to 2.7 per cent in 1938.

Employees' contributions will start in 1937, when 1 per cent of their wages, up to $3000 a year, will be collected. In 1938 and thereafter the rate of employee contributions will be 1.5 per cent of wages up to $3000 a year.

Benefits to jobless workers are figured at 50 per cent of the weekly wage, with a minimum of $7.50 a week, the highest minimum provided in any of the state laws thus enacted, and a maximum of $15 a week.

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Dictation of Peace Methods Criticized at Duke Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 11—The World War of 1914-1918, the "arrogant" method by which the victors dictated terms of peace, and the subsequent destruction of covenants and solemn contracts constitute the leading causes of the worldwide unrest today, Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, London divine, told his audience at the opening session of the fourth Duke Institute of International Relations here. Other groups gathered at Duke listened to Dr. Norwood's address.

While the world increases its armaments, the speaker said, some of the relatively weaker nations—Japan, Italy and Germany—by bold, direct action, are getting their objectives under the eyes of stronger nations that hesitate to turn their formidable weapons loose, thereby running the risk of starting another world war, more destructive than the previous one. War, he continued, is coming to be more and more a means of destruction, the only methods of defense against gas and air attacks being more destructive reprisals.

Present Alignment

Dr. Norwood, during the course of his opening lecture, pointed out that the present alignment between nations is nearly the same as in 1914: England and France easily united, Russia undeterminable but probably again forming the eastern part of the circle around the central powers, Italy about the same as 1914, though now a "criminal in Africa and a potential policeman in Europe," and the United States isolated and comfortable. Germany, he declared, has suddenly become a source of peril, as in 1914.

Even though actual war does not come within one, two or three decades, Dr. Norwood said, the psychological effect on humanity living under its shadow is tremendous, with men becoming less brotherly and more suspicious.

As has been pointed out at previous sessions of the Duke Institute of International Relations, Dr. Norwood said the United States holds the key to the situation. "The world wants to know what the United States will do," he told his American listeners. "Will it remain neutral, sell goods to belligerents, take profits, or put its prestige and idealism into an effort to stabilize the peace of the world? Peace cannot emerge of its own accord but must be made."

League of Nations

Getting around to the League of Nations, the visiting English clergyman referred to this instrument for peace as "an abandoned infant that this country (the United States) brought into the world." However, he declared the League is not dead, but has possibilities of recovery.

Touching upon a more delicate subject, the speaker handled it with candor, when he expressed his regret that Great Britain has failed to pay its war debt to the United States. He believed that by so doing his country contributed to the lessening of loyalty to pacts and the growth of distrust among men and nations. He went further and said he believed it would have been better had the United States remained out of the World War and not given its tremendous power to the Allies, for otherwise the war would have ended more nearly a draw and settlement would have been with humility for all and not with the "arrogance of the victors."

Dr. Norwood will continue his part on the program by giving further analyses of international affairs on the basis of their settlement by the Christian religions. The church, he says, must no longer give its support to war.

Dr. Sze in Peace Plan At Duke University's Graduation Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Alfred Sze, China's ambassador to the United States, witnessed the conferring of 648 degrees at Duke University, received one himself, and delivered an address on "The World Peace," at the 84th annual commencement exercises, held here.

The Chinese Ambassador included a discussion of the League of Nations in his address, declaring:

"It would seem necessary to go beyond and outside the League of Nations and convoke a meeting of all the powers in an international conference for a general consideration of the international situation with a view to bringing about, by common give and take and common agreement, a new situation which will make possible a more harmonious and mutually beneficial international community life."

Dr. Sze declared that "no reconstruction of international order can hope to be successful if its application is limited to the West. "The situation in the East," he asserted, "is too closely related to the West to allow it to be ignored, or even to be dealt with separately."

Dr. Sze said, in conclusion:

"The creation of mutually beneficial relations between states, and the maintenance of peace between them is, fundamentally, a task that the educational agencies of the world must assume. The schools and universities of the world can have no higher aims than the spread of an accurate understanding of foreign relations, the elevation of the ethical standards to be applied in the conduct of these relations, and, above all, the inculcation of a common friendliness and good will between the peoples of the earth, however diverse their race, their culture, or their special material interests."

Wagner Labor Act Found Usurping States' Powers

EL PASO, Texas, June 11 (AP)—The Wagner Labor Relations Act was declared unconstitutional yesterday in an opinion handed down by Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton.

Granting a permanent injunction to the El Paso Electric Company against the National Labor Board, Judge Boynton declared Congress through the act had "exceeded the powers vested in it" under the Constitution.

While the injunction was granted against the National Labor Board, preventing it from further investigating union complaints in the power strike here, Judge Boynton dismissed similar action filed against the Regional Labor Board.

Judge Boynton ruled that the Federal District Court here had jurisdiction over the case and that the "enactment of the Wagner Act exceeded the powers vested in it (Congress) under either the Interstate Commerce clause or commerce clause or any other clause of the United States Constitution."

In his 32-page opinion the jurist said:

"The constitutional questions here involved are of grave importance, seriously affecting the relations between employers and employees, a subject heretofore always regarded and held to be a domestic relation, local in its nature."

The opinion set forth the act specifically is in violation of the "Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that powers, not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, are reserved to the states . . . and the Fifth Amendment, which provides that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law."

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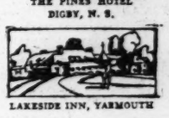
ALGONQUIN HOTEL ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

THE PINES HOTEL DIGBY, N. S.



LAKESIDE INN, YARMOUTH

Rates (American Plan—room, meals)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29—Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year) Single, $6 up; double, $5 per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 27—Sept. 9) Single, $7 up; double, $6 per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 27—Sept. 7) Single, $8 up; double, $7 per person.

Steamship Service—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews—Saint John. *Ferry Service*—Saint John, N. B. to Digby, N. S. Dominion Atlantic Railway trains meet all ships.

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VISIT CANADA—YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR

Arkansas Greets Roosevelt With Pageant

Centennial celebration of statehood is featured by "America Sings"; round of festivities to continue in cities and towns during the entire summer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10—One hundred years of colorful history since achieving statehood is being celebrated in Arkansas this summer, and the President's visit today is furnishing the spark to touch off a round of celebrations which will not end until Dec. 5.

The pageant, "America Sings," to be presented directly after the President's address here, is one of 250 pageants to be given during the year in different cities of the State. There are to be city, town, and county pageants, tied in with home-coming celebrations, college events, and carnivals, all coming to a finale in December with a football game between keen rivals, the universities of Texas and Arkansas, in a new $10,000 stadium here.

Century of Statehood

Actually, June 15 is the anniversary date, for it was on the night of that date, in 1836, that Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, signed by candlelight the measure that admitted young Arkansas to the Union. But presidential visits are rare, and the centennial committee pushed its observance a few days ahead for this one.

Two of the 250 pageants took place today. One, at Rockport, gave the President a glimpse of Arkansas history in relation to New England. It was entitled, "The Old Military Road From Maine to Mexico," and recalled the days when this community was a stopping point on the trail of migration from Maine to the great Southwest. The pageant to be given in Little Rock tonight depicts crucial moments in American history on the Arkansas frontier. A Negro chorus of 400 voices will serenade the President with songs of the Southland.

Delve Into History

All over the state committees are delving into local historical lore for the pageants. The Arkansas Centennial Commission, of which Harvey C. Couch is chairman, has published a state history, full of anecdotes and local color. Some high schools are basing their commencement exercises on the historical theme. One county has undertaken to depict the history of the territory before statehood, calling its pageant, "Under Five Flags." A few pageants already have been staged. Looking at the long series, the commission describes the events as "one hundred years of history on parade."

June 15, known as Statehood Day, is to have special observances in Little Rock. A parade depicting various stages of transportation from ox-wagon to streamlined auto is planned.

Emphasis will be placed upon the manner in which mail was transported in the early days with centennial stamps being distributed. The United Daughters of the Confederacy will place a plaque in the War Memorial Building.

At night the city will stage an informal celebration on the downtown streets with another parade, fireworks and general merrymaking.

Statehood Day pageants, parades and celebrations will be held June 15 at Harrison, Boone County; Van Buren, Crawford County; Mena, Polk County; and Fort Smith, Sebastian County. Newton County will hold a county-wide flag service.

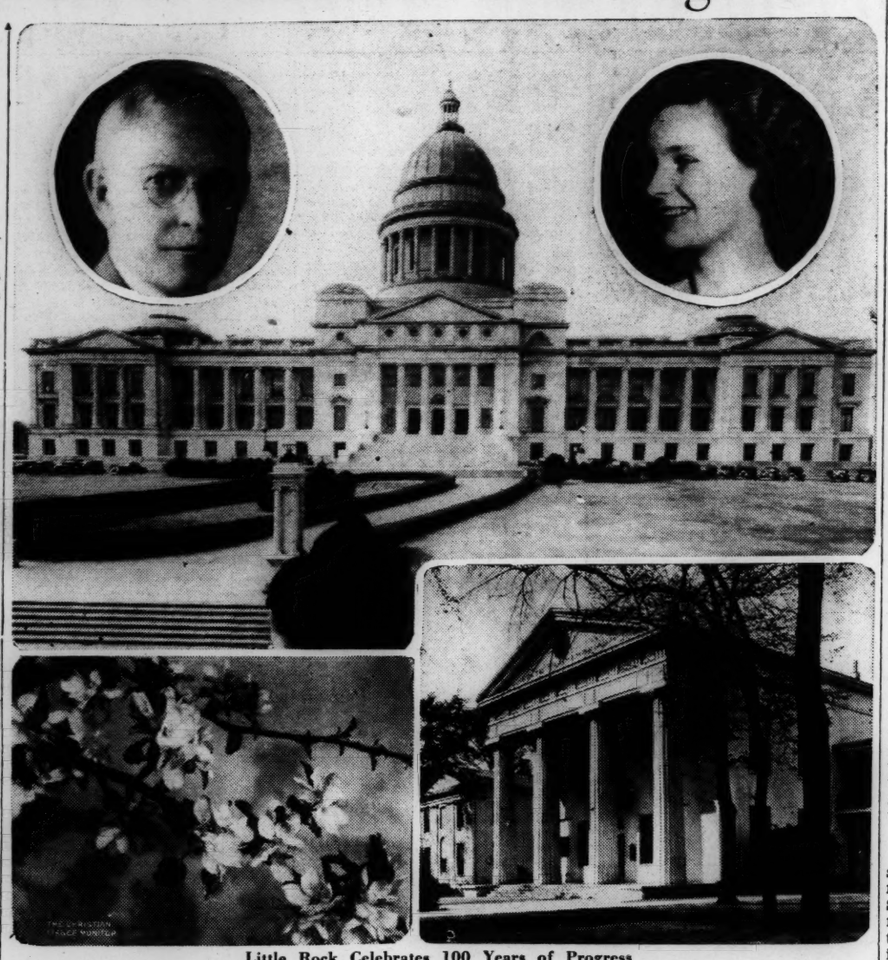
Through all this centennial celebration—Arkansas proposes to exhibit to the world its progress, its achievements, its natural resources, and its hopes of the future; with due appreciation for its failures in its early steps of statehood, and in the clouded days which followed.

Wilderness in 1836

At the time of its admission to the Union, the State was largely a forest area. There was but one city in the Arkansas of 1836, Little Rock, with a population of 600.

The first State Legislature met in the Old State Capitol, erected on the south bank of the Arkansas River in 1836, and continued to gather there until the new State Capitol was completed at a cost of $3,000,000 in 1911.

Today—the State is known for its coal, bauxite, slate, lumber, cotton, oil, rice, peaches, paper mills, furniture factories, pottery plants, diamonds, and other natural resources and manufacturing interests. Tourists enjoy its broad rivers, trout-filled streams, mountains, plains, plantations—and, this summer, one must add, pageants.



Little Rock Celebrates 100 Years of Progress

Upper Left—Col. A. R. Rogers, Director of the Arkansas Centennial Celebration. Upper Right—Miss Edith Hendrick of Little Rock, Songbird of the Pageant. Center—New State Capitol, Erected in 1911 at a Cost of $3,000,000. Lower Left—Apple Blossoms—Arkansas State Flower. Lower Right—Entrance to Old Capitol, Erected in 1836

Striking Sharecroppers Fail in Plan to Give Petition to Roosevelt

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 11 (AP)—Fifteen eastern Arkansas cotton-field strikers returned to their homes today after failing to deliver a petition prepared for President Roosevelt.

The delegation was composed of members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, a nonaffiliate of the A. F. of L., and sponsor of the cotton choppers' strike.

The group came here yesterday after statements by H. L. Mitchell, union secretary and head of the delegation, that arrangements had been made to hand the petition to Marvin McIntyre, presidential secretary, when the Roosevelt party visited here yesterday.

As the President's train left for Dallas last night, Mr. McIntyre said he had seen no member of the delegation nor the petition.

Mr. Mitchell and his followers could not be located for a statement.

The President took no official cognizance of the message from Norman Thomas, but Senator Joe T. Robinson and Gov. J. M. Futrell replied to it jointly, declaring the strike situation was "promoted, stimulated and exaggerated by agitators."

Bonus Machinery Set to Pay $2,000,000,000 to Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Last-minute details in connection with payment of the soldiers' bonus were cleared up today as the Federal Government awaited the "Go" signal for the record-breaking disbursement of funds, scheduled to begin next Monday.

Nearly $2,000,000,000 is laying in the Treasury's drawing account, awaiting the call of World War veterans. Distribution of bonds and checks covering this amount will be made to 3,518,191 ex-soldiers in all parts of the country through the Post Office Department. The majority of this vast army, according to predictions of post office chiefs, will have their securities in hand by the end of next week.

Aid of Bank Sought

To prepare banks of the country for the vast flood of Government checks that will supplement the bonds, a letter was dispatched from the White House yesterday under President Roosevelt's signature through the Federal Reserve System to all banks asking them to cooperate in the cashing of bonus checks.

"In order that the veterans may receive the fullest benefit contemplated by the Congress, and that the funds to be disbursed may begin to flow through the channels of trade without unnecessary delay, it is essential that our banks throughout the country extend all possible assistance by cashing these checks at par under proper identification," the letter said.

It was pointed out to bankers that the first groups of checks will be for small amounts covering odd amounts that cannot be included in the bonds which are of $50 denomination. Later, there will be a second group of checks issued in connection with the redemption of the bonds. As a deterrent to immediate cashing of the bonds, Congress included a provision in the law that no interest would be payable on any bonds redeemed prior to June 15, 1937.

3,000,000 Applications

For several months now, vast machinery has been in operation preparing for next Monday. A total of 2000 employees have been employed for the task in the capital and another 1500 or 1800 in the field. They have been working on more than 3,000,000 applications, attaching the Treasury's certificate and preparing the bonus for the recipients. Latest estimates from the Veterans' Administration show that approximately $1,924,000,000 will be paid to 3,518,191 in this gigantic money-giving operation.

While officials hope to have the bulk of the bonds in the hands of the veterans by the end of next week, they expected to be busy all summer with cases with questions about information furnished on the application blanks, guardianships, and other complications. Then too, they expect a number of additional applications to straggle in over a long period of time.

Farley to Broadcast

Postmaster General James A. Farley will go on a nationwide radio hookup Saturday night to explain to veterans just how they will receive their bonus payments through the 45,900 post offices in the country. In the wee small hours Monday morning the bonds and checks will leave Washington and the 11 Federal Reserve centers in the mails. The addressee will get his payment from his postman, his post office or, if he is located in a veterans' hospital, directly through the officer in charge.

All of the bonds are to be mailed out as registered matter and will be delivered only to the addressee in person. Carriers have been instructed to use proper means of identification in delivery of these registered letters, and to go out of their way wherever necessary to make delivery.

Certifying the Bonds

Following receipt of the bonds, the veteran must then have his bonds certified through his local post office. If the veteran is personally known to the postmaster or designated employee, witnesses are not necessary. If he is not known, one or two witnesses who now the veteran, and who are known to the certifying officer must sign the bonds in the space provided.

Upon the surrender of his bond at the post office, following the proper identification, the veteran will receive an interim receipt until such time as he receives cash payment.

Veterans organizations throughout the country have announced that they will be ready to render all assistance possible in facilitating payment.

Real Estate Purchased With Bonus Is Exempt From Tax in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11—Bonus money received by veterans or their beneficiaries will be exempt from the New York State income tax in 1937, and any real estate they purchase with the money up to $5000 will be exempt from county and general municipal taxes, according to a ruling by Mark Graves, state commissioner of taxation and finance, today.

Mr. Graves said his ruling was based on a formal opinion announced in March by Atty. Gen. John J. Bennett Jr., who held that the bonus comes under the state tax law provision exempting real property purchased with "the proceeds of a pension, bonus or insurance granted by the United States or by this State for military or naval service and owned by the person who rendered such service, or his wife, or widow or dependent father or mother" in an amount not to exceed $5000.

Pennsylvania Puts Ban on Black Legion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 11—Pennsylvania is lined up with Michigan against the Black Legion today and the state police are instructed by a resolution adopted unanimously by the Legislature to "ferret out and punish" any members of the hooded organization in the Keystone State. The resolution, which was offered by State Senator Frank J. Harris (R), of Allegheny, on Tuesday, is aimed, according to its text, to make Pennsylvania "a place in which decent American citizens may live in peace, conduct a business without interference and raise their children in accordance with ideals of this great nation."

Simultaneous with the legislative action came an announcement by Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti that the department of justice was conducting a thorough investigation to determine whether the Black Legion has been operating in this State.

"I propose to leave nothing undone to bring into the open the activities of the Black Legion or any other secret terrorist organization in Pennsylvania," he declared. "If evidence warrants, there will be prosecutions. We will not tolerate the sort of terrorism which grew up in Michigan through the Black Legion and finally led to murder."

Florida Store Tax Taken to High Court

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked yesterday to pass on the constitutionality of the Florida Chain Store law, which imposes two types of taxation, graduated according to the number of retail stores under a single ownership.

C. H. Simpson, tax collector of Duval County, Fla., appealed from a decision of the State Supreme Court, which approved a flat tax, but held invalid a gross sales tax graduated on the same basis.

Conferees Seek Tax Compromise In Secret Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The job of choosing between widely differing provisions of the Senate and House tax bills was begun today by congressional conferees.

Members of the Senate and House conference groups met in a secret "exploratory" session, but postponed any conclusive action until Republican members return from their Cleveland convention later in the week. The conferees expect to meet every day this week in order to have the groundwork for a compromise laid when the full committee convenes. More than 200 changes made by the Senate in the House administration-backed bill are awaiting study by the conferees.

Basis for Compromise

As a possible basis for compromise, the conferees have the Black-La Follette plan, which lies between the drastic House measure and the more moderate Senate bill. It would retain the net income tax of 12½ to 15 per cent, and apply a graduated tax on undistributed profits up to a maximum of 30 per cent.

Under the House bill, favored by President Roosevelt, the graduated tax on undistributed profits would run as high as 42½ per cent, while the Senate bill omits all mention of the graduated tax, placing instead a flat tax of 7 per cent on undistributed profits.

Needs Tightening

House conferees made a thorough study of the Black-La Follette measure before meeting with the Senate Committee and Senate conferees admitted that they expected to have to tighten the senate bill if the completed measure is to gain the approval of the House and the President.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the house conferees, said after today's meeting that the corporate tax question was not discussed. He declined to comment on progress made in composing differences between the two bills, explaining that the conferees had voted not to give out information on their activities.

Gliding for Sport Helped in Holland By National Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Gliding as a sport for youth in the Netherlands is to be actively promoted, thanks to the gift of $20,000 by the National Aviation Fund to the juvenile aviation movement in the country.

The flatness of the Dutch landscape, with its lack of mountains or hills, made the starting of a glider plane expensive. The use of a rubber cable, worn out in less than one year, costs every glider club at least $70 a year, while starting by means of a motorcar involves an annual expense of at least $250.

To these amounts, which weigh heavily on the juvenile glider club members, come additional costs for repairs and upkeep. As a simple glider costs at least $250, the inevitable expenses of a glider club for the first year are put at least at $500.

Through the gift from the National Aviation Fund, however, at least a score or more new glider clubs in the Netherlands may be formed. Actual flying in a motorplane is still too expensive here to be generally practiced by juveniles.

Public Works Plan To Employ Thousands In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Thousands of unemployed single men in British Columbia will be put to work under a program announced by the federal and provincial governments.

Together, on a fifty-fifty basis, they will spend $2,000,000 building roads and trails in this Province during the summer. Of this amount, $450,000 is set aside for mining roads and trails, to open up new mineral districts, and $100,000 will be spent on the first section of a road through Omineca which ultimately will give the great Peace River country its first western outlet. The remainder of the $2,000,000 will be spent on main highways and on roads within national parks. In addition, the Federal Government will employ a large number of men on railway maintenance.

Finally, the Provincial Government intends to continue last year's program of highway hard surfacing with the object of creating a hard-surfaced highway from the coast to the interior as soon as possible. With all this work under way, the Government here believes that more employment will be created for the unemployed than in any recent year.

Atlantic Travel Nears 1929 Level

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Piers of transatlantic steamship lines are swarming again with European-bound Americans, in an atmosphere reminiscent of the days before those feverish doings in Wall Street in '29.

A survey indicated that every major sailing until mid-July is a sell-out already; two big lines said they were turning away people—vainly hoping for last-minute cancellations—at current sailings. An official of a worldwide travel agency remarked: "I couldn't get a berth for myself on any ship going out before July 15."

The lines had different explanations for this revived interest in travel. One said it was because business was better; another remarked people with money were going abroad now because they expected higher taxes.

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Hoover Declares People Must Fight to Regain American Liberties

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—The text of former President Herbert Hoover's address to the Republican National Convention:

Part I

In this room rests the greatest responsibility that has come to a body of Americans in three generations. In the lesser sense, this is a convention of a great political party. But in the larger sense, it is a convention of Americans to determine the fate of those ideals for which this nation was founded. That far transcends all partisanship.

There are elemental currents which make or break the fate of nations. There is a moral purpose in the universe. Those forces which affect the vitality and the soul of a people will control its destinies. The sum of years of public service in these currents is the overwhelming conviction of their transcendent importance over the more transitory even though difficult issues of national life.

What Is New Deal?

I have given about four years to research into the New Deal, trying to determine what its ultimate objectives were, what sort of a system it is imposing on this country.

To some people it appears to be a strange interlude in American history in that it has no philosophy, that it is sheer opportunism, that it is a muddle of a spoils system, of emotional economics, of reckless adventure, of unctuous claims to a monopoly of human sympathy, of greed for power, of a desire for popular acclaim and an aspiration to make the front pages of the newspapers. That is the most charitable view.

To other people it appears to be a cold-blooded attempt by starry-eyed boys to infect the American people by a mixture of European ideas, flavored with our native predilection to get something for nothing.

Paths to Chaos

You can choose either one you like best. But the first is the road of chaos which lead to the second. Both of these roads lead over the same grim precipice that is the crippling and possibly the destruction of the freedom of men.

Which of these interpretations is accurate is even disputed by alumni of the New Deal who have graduated for conscience's sake or have graduated by request.

In central Europe the march of Socialist or Fascist dictatorships and their destruction of liberty did not set out with guns and armies. Dictators began their ascent to the seats of power through the elections provided by liberal institutions. Their weapons were promise and hate. They offered the mirage of Utopia to those in distress. They flung the poison of class hatred. They may not have maimed the bodies of men, but they maimed their souls.

Dictator Imitators

The 1932 campaign was a pretty good imitation of this first stage of European tactics. You may recall the promises of the abundant life, the propaganda of hate.

Once seated in office the first demand of these European despotisms was for power and "action." Legislatures were told they "must" delegate their authorities. Their free debate was suppressed. The powers demanded are always the same pattern. They all adopt planned economy. They regimented industry and agriculture. They put the Government into business. They engaged in gigantic government expenditures. They created vast organizations of spoils henchmen and subsidized dependents. They corrupted currency and credit. They drugged the thinking of the people with propaganda at the people's expense.

If there are any items in this stage in the march of European collectivism that the New Deal has not imitated it must have been an oversight.

The Supreme Court

But at this point this parallel with Europe halts—at least for the present. The American people should thank Almighty God for the Constitution and the Supreme Court. They should be grateful to a courageous press.

You might contemplate what would have happened if Mr. Roosevelt could have appointed enough Supreme Court justices in the first year of his Administration. Suppose these New Deal acts had remained upon the statute books. We would have been a regimented people. Have you any assurance that he will not have the appointments if he is re-elected?

The succeeding stages of violence and outrage by which European despotisms have crushed all liberalism and all freedom have filled our headlines for years.

What Next?

But what comes next in the United States? Have the New Dealers dropped their ideas of centralization of government? Have they abandoned the notion of regimenting the people into a planned economy? Has that greed for power become cooled by the resistance of a people with a heritage of liberty? Will they resume if they are re-elected?

When we examine the speeches of Tugwell, Wallace, Ickes, and others we see little indication of repentance.

Let me say this: America is no monarchy where the chief of state is not responsible for his ministers. It has been traditional in our government since the beginning that the important officials appointed by the President speak in tune with his mind. That is imperative if there is to be intellectual honesty in government.

"Collectivism"

President Roosevelt finds no difficulty in disciplining his officials. Witness the prompt dismissal of those who did not publicly agree with him. The President will not discharge these men on whom his New Deal is dependent. No matter what the new platform of the New Deal party may say, the philosophy of collectivism and that greed for power are in the blood of some part of these men. Do you believe that if re-elected they intend to stand still among the wreckage of their dreams? In the words of Mr. Hopkins, perhaps we are too profanely dumb to understand.

Part II

So much for the evidence that the New Deal is a definite attempt to replace the American system of freedom with some sort of European planned existence. But let us assume that the explanation is simply hit-and-run opportunism, spoils system, and muddle.

We can well take a moment to explore the prospects of American ideals of liberty and self-government under that philosophy. We may take only seven short examples:

Attack on Freedom

The Supreme Court has reversed some 10 or 12 of the New Deal major enactments. Many of these acts were a violation of the rights of men and of self-government. Despite the sworn duty of the Executive and Congress to defend these rights, they have sought to take them into their own hands. That is an attack on the foundations of freedom.

More than this, the independence of the Congress, the Supreme Court and the Executive are pillars at the door of liberty. For three years the word "must" has invaded the independence of Congress. And the Congress has abandoned its responsibility to check even the expenditures of money. They have turned open appropriations into personal power. These are destructions of the very safeguards of free people.

The Unprimed Pump

We have seen these gigantic expenditures and this torrent of waste pile up a national debt which two generations cannot repay. One time I told a Democratic Congress that "You cannot spend yourselves into prosperity." You recall that advice did not take then. It hasn't taken yet. Billions have been spent to prime the economic pump. It did employ a horde of paid officials upon the pump handle. We have seen the frantic attempts to find new taxes on the rich. Yet three quarters of the bill will be sent to the average man and the poor. He and his wife and his grandchildren will be giving a quarter of all their working days to pay taxes. Freedom to work for himself is changed into a slavery for the follies of government.

We have seen an explosive inflation of bank credits by this Government borrowing. We have seen varied steps toward currency inflation that have already enriched the speculator and deprived the poor. If this is to continue the end result is the tears and anguish of universal bankruptcy and distress. No democracy in history has survived its final stages.

Economic Violence

We have seen the building up of a horde of political officials. We have seen the pressure upon the helpless and destitute to trade political support for relief. Both are a pollution of the very fountains of liberty.

We have seen the most elemental violation of economic law and experience. The New Deal forgets it is solely by production of more goods and more varieties of goods and services that we advance the living and security of men. If we constantly decrease costs and prices and keep up earnings the production of plenty will be more and more widely distributed. These laws may be restitched in new phrases that they are the very shoes of human progress.

"Little Prophets"

We had so triumphed in this long climb of mankind toward plenty that we had reached Mount Pisgah where we looked over the promised land of abolished poverty. Then men began to quarrel over the division of the goods. The depression produced by war destruction temporarily checked our march toward the promised land.

Then came the little prophets of the New Deal. They announce the striking solution that the way out is to produce less and to increase prices so the people can buy less. They have kept on providing some new restriction or burden or fright down to a week ago.

At least it has enabled the New Deal to take a few hundred thousand earnest party workers to the promised land. It takes the rest of us for a ride into the wilderness of unemployment.

Mother Hubbard Economics

Can democracy stand the strain of Mother Hubbard economics for long?

Any examination of the economic muddle of the past three years shows the constant thread of price fixing, restriction of production and drive against small business. That is the soul of monopoly. That has maintained from the NRA to the last tax bill. These are old tricks, no new disguise which put shackles upon the freedom of men.

In desperate jumping from one muddle to another we have seen repeated violation of morals and honor in government. Do I need recall the repudiation of obligations, the clipping of the coin, the violation of trust to guard the Constitution and the coercion of the voter? When the standards of honor and morals fail in government they fail in the people.

There are some moral laws written in a great book. Over all there is the gospel of brotherhood. For the first time in the history of America we have heard the gospel of class hatred preached from the White House. That is human poison far more deadly than fear. Every reader of the history of democracy knows that is the final rock upon which all democracies have been wrecked.

Reaction Called Liberalism

There is the suggestion in the Gospels that it is the meek who will inherit he earth. The New Deal will have litle inheritance. There are recommendations as to righteousness for righteousness' sake only. I will not elaborate that.

If all this is the theory and practice of muddle, where has it brought us, even now? We have spent $15,000,000,000 more than the last Republican Administration. We have a debt $10,000,000,000 greater than even the great war debt. After three years we still have the same number of unemployed that we had at the election of November, 1932. These actions are bringing injury to the well-being of people it purports to serve. It has produced gross reactionarism in the guise of liberalism. And above all, the New Deal has brought that which George Washington called "alterations which may impair the energy of the system and thus overthrow that which cannot be directly overthrown."

Republicans! After a hundred and fifty years, we have arrived at that hour.

Here where the tablets of human freedom were first handed down, their sacred word has been flouted. Today the stern task is before the Republican Party to restore the ark of that covenant to the temple in Washington.

Part III

The New Deal may be a revolutionary design to replace the American system with despotism. It may be the dream stuff of a false liberalism. It may be the valor of muddle. Their relationship to each other, however, is exactly the sistership of the witches who brewed the cauldron of powerful trouble for Macbeth. Their product is the poisoning of Americanism.

The President has constantly reiterated that he will not retreat. For months, to be sure, there has been a strange quiet. Just as the last campaign was fought on promises that have been broken, so apparently this campaign is to be slipped through by evasion.

"Fifty Words"

But the American people have the right to know now, while they still have power to act. What is going to be done after election with these measures which the Constitution forbids and the people by their votes have never authorized? What do the New Dealers propose to do with these instable currencies, unbalanced budgets, debts and taxes? Fifty words would make it clear. Surely the propaganda agencies which emit half a million words a day could find room for these fifty. I noticed they recently spent 300 words on how to choose a hat. It is slightly more important to know the fate of a nation.

Part IV

You have the duty to determine the principles upon which the Republican Party will stand. You make the laws of the party. Whether it is within the party or a government, our system is a government of laws and not of men. This party holds its promises.

The immediate task is to set the country on the road of genuine recovery from the paths of instability. We have enough inventions and enough accumulated needs to start the physical rebuilding of America. The day the Republican Party can assure right principles we can turn this nation from the demoralization of relief to the contentment of constructive jobs.

New Deal Reforms

Herein—and herein alone—is a guarantee of jobs for the 11,000,000 idle based upon realities and not on political claptrap. In the meantime the party which organized efficient relief of the unemployed three years before the New Deal was born will not turn from those in need. That support to distress comes from the conscience and sympathy of a people, not from the New Deal.

Four years ago I stated that the Republican Party must undertake progressive reforms from evils exposed by the boom and depression. But I stated our first job was to restore men to work. The New Deal has attempted many reforms. They have delayed recovery. Parts of them are good. Some have failed. Some are tainted with collectivist ideas. The task must be undertaken anew by the Republican Party.

A new danger is created to the republic in that the swing from the foolishness of radicalism will carry us to the selfishness of reaction.

Social Betterment

The Republican Party must achieve true social betterment. But we must produce measures that will not work confusion and disappointment. We must propose a real approach to social ills, not the proscription for them, by quacks, of poison, in place of remedy.

We must achieve freedom in the economic field. We have grave problems in relation of government, to agriculture and business. Monopoly is only one of them. The Republican Party is against the greed for power of the wanton boys who waste the people's savings. But it must be equally adament against the greed for power and exploitation in the seekers of special privilege. At one time I said: "We can no more have economic power without checks and balances than we can have political power without checks and balances." Either one leads to tyranny.

The Republican Party must be a party that accepts the challenges of each new day. The last word in human accomplishment has not been spoken. The last step in human progress has not been made. We welcome change when it will produce a fairer, more just, and satisfying civilization. But change which destroys the safeguards of free men and women are only apples of Sodom.

Freedom and Progress

Great calamities have come to the whole world. These forces have reached into every calling and cottage. They have brought tragedy and suffering to millions of firesides. I have great sympathy for those who honestly reach for short cuts to the immensity of our problems. While design of the structure of betterment for the common man must be inspired by the human heart, it can only be achieved by the intellect. It can only be builded by using the mold of justice, by laying brick upon brick from the materials of scientific research; by the painstaking sifting of truth from the collection of fact and experience. Any other mold is distorted; any other bricks are without straw; any other foundations are sand. That great structure of human progress can be built only by free men and women.

The gravest task which confronts the party is to regenerate these freedoms.

Fundamental Principles

There are principles which neither tricks of organization, nor the rigors of depression, nor the march of time, nor New Dealers, nor Socialists, nor Fascists can change. There are some principles which came into the universe along with the shooting stars of which worlds are made, and they have always been and ever will be true. Such are the laws of mathematics, the law of gravitation, the existence of God, and the ceaseless struggle of humankind to be free.

Throughout the centuries of history, man's vigil and his quest has been to be free. For this the best and bravest on earth have fought and died. To embody human liberty in workable government, America was born. Shall we keep that faith? Must we condemn the unborn generations to fight again and to die for the right to be free?

There are some principles that cannot be compromised. Either we shall have a society based upon ordered liberty and the initiative of the individual, or we shall have a planned society that means dictations no matter what you call it or who does it.

No Half-Way Ground

There is no half-way ground. They cannot be mixed. Government must either release the powers of the individual for honest achievement or the very forces it creates will drive it inexorably to lay its paralyzing hand more and more heavily upon individual effort.

Less than 20 years ago we accepted those ideals as the air we breathed. We fought a great war for their protection. We took upon ourselves obligations of billions. We buried our sons in foreign soil. But in this score of years we have seen the advance of collectivism and its inevitable tyranny in more than half the civilized world. In this thundering era of world crisis distracted America stands confused and uncertain.

The Whig party temporized, compromised upon the issue of slavery for the black man. That party disappeared. It deserved to disappear. Shall the Republican party deserve to receive any better fate if it compromises upon the issue of freedom for all men, white as well as black?

You of this convention must make the answer.

Difficulties

Let us not blink the difficulties. Throughout the land there are multitudes of people who have listened to the songs of sirens. Thousands of men, if put to the choice, would willingly exchange liberty for fancied security even under dictatorship. Under their distress they doubt the value of their own rights and liberties. They do not see the Constitution as a fortress for their deliverance. They have been led to believe that it is an iron cage against which the wings of idealism beat in vain.

They do not realize that their only relief and their hope of economic security can come only from the enterprise and initiative of free men.

Let this convention declare without shrinking, the source of economic prosperity is freedom. Man must be free to use his own powers in his own way. Free to think, to speak, to worship. Free to dare in his own adventure. It is the essence of true liberalism that these freedoms are limited by the rights of others.

Freedom both requires and makes increased responsibilities. There is no freedom from exploitation of the weak or from the dead hand of bureaucracy.

Moral Issues

There's something vastly bigger than pay rolls, than economics, than materialism, at issue in this campaign. The free spirit of men is the source of self-respect, of sturdiness, of moral and spiritual progress. With the inspirations of freedom come fidelity to public trust, honor and morals in government. The social order does not rest upon orderly economic freedom alone. It rests even more upon the ideals and character of a people. Governments must express those ideals in frugality, in justice, in courage, in decency, and in regard for the less fortunate, and above all in honor. Nations die when these weaken, no matter what their material prosperity.

Fundamental American liberties are at stake. Is the Republican Party ready for the issue? Are you willing to cast your all upon the issue, or would you falter and look back?

Crusade for Liberty

Will you, for expediency's sake, also offer will-o'-the-wisps which beguile the people? Or have you determined to enter in a holy crusade for liberty which shall determine the future and the perpetuity of a nation of free men? That star shell fired today over the no man's land of world despair would illuminate the world with hope.

In another great crisis in American history, that great Republican, Abraham Lincoln, said: "Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We . . . will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificence can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation . . . we—even we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth . . . the way is plain . . . a way which if followed, the world will forever applaud."

Republicans and fellow Americans! This is your call. Stop the retreat. In the chaos of doubt, confusion, and fear, yours is the task to command. Stop the retreat, and turning the eyes of your fellow Americans to the sunlight of freedom, lead the attack to retake, recapture, and re-man the citadels of liberty. Thus can America be preserved. Thus can the peace, plenty, and security be re-established and expanded. Thus can the opportunity, the inheritance, and the spiritual future of your children be guaranteed. And thus you will win the gratitude of posterity, and the blessing of Almighty God.

Hoover Who Once Lost Wins People

Ovation at Convention Is Greatest in His Career and He Is Happy

Rafters Really Ring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—It is 8:40 p. m at the Convention Hall, Representative Bertrand H. Snell has just asked Chairman Fletcher to escort former President Hoover to the platform. As this is written, the iron rafters of one of the biggest halls in America ring like a bell with the cheers of 14,000 spectators who crowd its gallery to the ceiling.

The voices rise and fall in waves; the chairman raps vainly for order. Mr. Hoover, dressed in a dark suit, stands and smiles. It is one of the great ovations of his career; greater in spontaneity certainly, than the applause that followed his acceptance speech four years ago in Constitution Hall, Washington.

Applause Hits Top

A "decibel meter" worked out by engineers with electric lights on a sort of thermometer sound-scale and supposed to be approximately accurate bobs around between 80 and 90. Several times it reached 100 which is top.

Now 10 minutes of cheering have passed. The California banner has been brought forward. Other state standards are paraded in front. Some of the spontaneity has vanished and it is growing synthetic.

The brilliant lights pour down upon the sweltering ex-President and Mr. Snell on their little platform in the center of the arena but still order is not restored.

This speech is unique in recent political days in one respect.

Speech Well Guarded

Mr. Hoover has been in town all day, but the speech has not been given out. Newspapermen at this minute are just as much in the dark over what the former President will say as the waiting radio public.

The applause has stopped; Mr. Hoover is speaking. It is 16 minutes since he came forward. There are momentary cries of "Louder." A minute later a shout from the crowd interrupts him again, as the magnifiers fail to carry his voice. It is an embarrassing moment for any speaker.

Hoover Sparkles With New Luster

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, June 11

FORMER President Hoover, in his Republican Convention address, included the following pointed paragraphs:

"The American people should thank Almighty God for the Constitution and the Supreme Court. They should be grateful to a courageous press."

* * *

"In desperate jumping from one muddle to another we have seen repeated violation of morals and honor in government."

* * *

"There is the suggestion in the Gospels that it is the meek who will inherit the earth. The New Deal will have little inheritance. There are recommendations as to righteousness for righteousness' sake only. I will not elaborate that."

* * *

"A new danger is created to the Republic in that the swing from the foolishness of radicalism will carry us to the selfishness of reaction."

From where this is written one watches the side and back of Mr. Hoover. He is thumping the desk with his right hand with a series of short taps. His printed manuscript is visible too, and the penciled additions he has made on it. Suddenly now the proofs of his speech for the press have arrived.

Speech Begins to "Click"

They are given out in bales to the newspapermen sitting at their long benches all about beneath him.

The amplification is better now. The crowd is listening. The speech seems to be "clicking." There are cheers and attention. There are big cheers where Mr. Hoover says, halfway through:

"Freedom to work for himself 'under the New Deal' is changed into a slavery of work for the follies of government."

Just as Mr. Hoover says "in this thundering era of world crisis" there is a thunderclap outside.

Mr. Hoover speaks with a fervor that is almost religious.

Now he is asking a series of questions of the audience, pledging them to fight for "American liberties." A chorus of "No" and "Yes" thunders back at his rhetorical questions.

Cheers, Songs and Shouts of 14,000 Persons Hit High Point of Week

Gets Out of Control

It is over. It is 9:30. A storm of applause, and three minutes later Mr. Hoover walks happily out, but his is only the beginning of the scene that follows with its enthusiasm: some of it synthetic and a good deal of it real. For 40 minutes more it is impossible to get order.

The California banner is brought forward. The crowd wants a curtain call from the former President; the band plays four chords, "We Want Hoov-ah." The unorganized confusion takes form in "John Brown's Body" and California delegates lead a march around the hall; now Maine falls in. There are North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, New Jersey and others. There is little actual abandon in the crowd; it is a friendly, almost affectionate, "sitting-down" ovation; but it is the biggest and most enthusiastic that the convention has yet produced.

Breaks Into Song

Mr. Snell makes an ineffectual attempt to introduce Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former President. Over the amplifiers they announce Mr. Hoover has left for his train; he will not be back. The crowd still cheers. They sing "Onward Christian Soldiers," another hymn in keeping with the crusade to which Mr. Hoover sought to dedicate the audience.

Now the crowd follows the band, singing "Three Long Years" to the tune of "Three Blind Mice," a song suddenly born here to distinguish the Roosevelt regime, following the Steiwer speech. At 10:15 the chairman gives up, and the dignitaries walk out. The crowd follows.

Mr. Hoover's biggest ovation since he ran for re-election has occurred; the convention has had the noisiest celebration thus far, but there will be a noisier one tomorrow night, when Landon is nominated.

New National Committee

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—The membership of the new Republican National Committee approved today by the Republican convention follows:

Alabama—Thomas J. Kemmamer, Mrs. Pearl Wates.

Arizona—Ned Creighton, Mrs. Robert Lincoln Hoyal.

Arkansas — Wallace Townsend, Mrs. A. C. Remmel.

California—Earl Warren, Mrs. Edith W. Vandewater.

Colorado—Lawrence C. Phipps, Mrs. Lucy Hillman.

Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback, Miss Katherine Byrne.

Delaware—C. Douglas Buck, Mrs. F. G. Talman.

Florida—John F. Harris, Myra F. Brown.

Georgia—James W. Arnold, Mrs. Bertha M. Field.

Idaho—Ezra Whitla, Mrs. Emma Clouchek.

Illinois—George F. Harding, Mrs. Bertha Baur.

Indiana—George A. Ball, Mrs. Grace Banta Reynolds.

Iowa—E. Harrison, Miss Martha McClure.

Kansas—John D. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Ralph A. Harris.

Kentucky—J. M. Perkins, Mrs. Christine B. South.

Louisiana—John E. Jackson, Julia L. Grimmet.

Maine—Samuel F. Field, Miss Marion R. Martin.

Maryland—O. E. Weller, Edmonia R. Lawson.

Massachusetts—Joseph W. Martin, Margaret A. Green.

Michigan—James E. Davidson, Frances Steketee.

Minnesota—Roy E. Dunn, Mrs. Chris Carlson.

Mississippi—Perry W. Howard, Mrs. Mary C. Booze.

Missouri—Arthur M. Curtis, Mrs. John Wyeth.

Montana—Joe Scanlan, Mrs. Oris Evans.

Nebraska—Hugh G. U. Butler, Mrs. Carrie Watson.

Nevada—Lester D. Summerfield, Mrs. Oline C. Stewart.

New Hampshire—Robert P. Burrows, Mrs. Ester Toland.

New Jersey—Daniel E. Pomeroy, Edna B. Conklin.

New Mexico—Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. G. T. Baker.

New York—Charles D. Hilles, Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt.

North Carolina—Charles A. Jonas, Mrs. John R. Jones.

North Dakota — William Stern, Mrs. Helen Stenersen.

Ohio—F. F. Taggart, Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown.

Oklahoma—W. G. Skelly, Mrs. H. H. Sayer.

Oregon—Ralph E. Williams, Mrs. C. E. Runyan.

Pennsylvania — G. Mason Owlett, Mrs. Marjorie W. Scranton.

Rhode Island—Jesse F. Metcalf, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons.

South Carolina—Not announced.

South Dakota—Harvey Jewet Jr., Mrs. Paul Reuman.

Tennessee—J. Will Taylor, Mrs. Ruby M. McLane.

Texas—R. B. Creager, Mrs. Lena Gray More.

Utah—George Snyder, Mrs. Jesse F. Cannon.

Vermont—Harold W. Mason, Consuelo Northrop.

Virginia—Henry A. Wise, Mrs. Murray Boocock.

Washington—Frank Burns, Mrs. J. T. Urquhart.

West Virginia—Walter S. Hallanan, Mrs. Cara L. Ebert.

Wisconsin—J. P. Wood, Mrs. Jennie Thomas.

Wyoming—E. V. Robertson, Mrs. B. B. Brooks.

Alaska—E. A. Rasmussen, Margaret E. White.

District of Columbia—Edward F. Colladay, Mrs. Virginia White Speel.

Hawaii—James P. Winne, Mrs. Muriel C. Shingle.

Philippine Islands—John W. Hansarmann, Marguerite Wolfson.

Puerto Rico—June B. Huyke, Ricerco Ramas.

Mexico Warns Radicals To Respect Alien Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just issued a warning to all radical groups that the flags of foreign countries, with which Mexico holds friendly relations, must be respected. This warning arose from the fact that during recent labor celebrations marchers pulled down large swastika flags that floated from German commercial houses along the main thoroughfare.

The workers declared these flags were an insult to the working class in view of the fact that the unionization of employees is not permitted in Germany.

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Housewives will wear these shoes all day long, that's how comfortable they are. The specially designed Arch feature will keep their feet comfortable.

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C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Republican Program Shows an Increasing Trend Toward Liberalism

Negro Delegates Of 'Tieless Joe' Oust 'Lily Whites'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—"Tieless Joe" Talburt, of Ninety Six, S. C., one of the most picturesque figures in Republican politics south of the Mason and Dixon line, filed in his 10-member delegation under the South Carolina signpost on the convention floor, the second victor on the "Lily White"—"black and tan" credentials issue.

Only one other Negro delegation beside "Tieless Joe's" South Carolinians—the Mississippi—was victorious in the long-drawn Negro-"Lily White" seat contest.

In the case of the Mississippians, Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, carried the day for his group when the issue came to a head for them on Tuesday.

White Florida, Georgia and Louisiana delegations were seated by the credentials committee, headed by Walter S. Hallahan, Republican National Committeeman of Virginia, in accordance with the temporary roll of the Republican National Committee which is attempting to make a "white man's" Republican party in the South.

Applause greeted the exception made for the bloc headed by "Uncle Joe" whose political activities in his state reach back to reconstruction days. The action reversed the ruling of four years ago when the veteran found himself for the firs time outside the Convention Hall, and the bloc headed by J. C. Hambright, National Committeeman, too. the South Carolina seats. That wa Mr. Hambright's first victory and when he was excluded yesterday, the face of Ninety Six's campaigner bore a broad smile. His stately white collar was tie-less as usual.

The "lily white" victory in Louisiana, however, gave the seats to a contingent on which Negroes have two representatives. It also insured for John E. Jackson of New Orleans, La., his position as national committeeman from that state.

The move this year to seat entirely "lily white" blocs from the Southern States in which contests had developed, was seen in many quarters here as leading to racial reaction in the Northern industrial states where, it was held, hundreds of thousands of Negroes might swing away from the Republican standard. In the supplementing action of the credentials body, the national organization now is regarded as having put its stamp of approval upon the work of building up a white Republican party in the South, begun under Hoover auspices in 1928.

Simmons Voices Plea

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Illinois delegate who captured the convention four years ago in a speech seconding the Hoover renomination, was active in the contests as Illinois representative on the credentials committee.

The credentials committee majority report, approved by the convention without dissent, also upheld the Republican National Committee vote to increase the number of delegates to the convention from 1001 to 1003 by admitting two delegates from the Philippines not listed on the tentative temporary roll of the convention.

Dr. Preston Elected

HADDONFIELD, N. J., June 11 (AP)—Dr. Everett C. Preston, of Belmont, Mass., has been named supervising principal of public schools to succeed Dr. Allen S. Martin, who will retire June 30.

REMEMBER 'WAY BACK WHEN YOU BLEW OUT THE GAS?

■ Of course, that happened only in the comic strips, but the contrast between the modern Taft and other hotels is striking.

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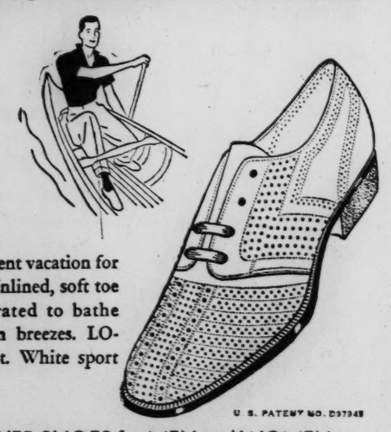

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Air Waves Were Busy at Convention

Radio arrangements were on an immense scale and happenings both in and outside the building were covered at all times—Other gadgets measured applause and picked up speakers voices anywhere.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—Even the sound waves are being visualized at the Republican National Convention proceedings here, for the mammoth hall has been radio-ized by the nation's great airwave systems to such an extent that when the band-wagon rush begins this week, even the rising public pulse will be clearly visible in the reaches above the teeming multitude.

This newest gadget in radio has the name of demonstrometer, is illuminated, and looks like a huge thermometer.

It is 15 feet high, and was erected by the Columbia Broadcasting System alongside its control room above the speaker's platform. Directly over it is a parabolic microphone focused to the center of a sound reflector placed to receive equal volumes of sound from all parts of the hall.

Charts Intensity of Cheers

While the instrument is visibly indexing the intensity of each ovation, inside the control room, it is charting the precise magnitude with an inked needle on a continuous strip of paper.

Thus, graphing the permanent organization proceedings on Wednesday, the vehemence of dissent from the floor at one point rushed the needle of the little noise ticker up to 35 decibels. The night before, however, the wildly cheering throng which packed the vast hall to the roof for the Steiwer keynote speech pushed it up to 60 decibels. That was the demonstrator's first public performance since it left the Columbia laboratories to be installed here.

Radio Networks Pay Bill

Of such are the new wonders celebrating a convention to which the radio networks have given over what is said to be $500,000 worth of commercial programs in order to transmit the happenings here to an audience from Portland, Maine, to Honolulu. After the convention is over, the politicians will have to pay to talk, but for its duration seven miles of wire have been laid in the process of rigging the elaborate ramification of microphones to bring to the air listeners the whole story.

Thus the air "picture" is a composite that includes 53 floor microphones—one for each delegation; two at the permanent chairman's podium; one for the "pause interpreter" introduced to explain political maneuvrings which used to make for lulls in convention broadcasts; parabolic reflector microphones, which pick up crowd noises, four micro-wave transmitters in the balcony and others in observation booths at the organ and near the bandstand.

Nothing Escapes New Control

The control panel to operate the microphones at the elbows of the chairmen of 53 delegations is the largest ever built and functions just behind the stand of the convention chairman. While it makes available to the listening-in audience every speech, vote or even poll of delegates from the floor, it was designed especially to facilitate parliamentary procedure.

Previously, voting has proceeded too fast for existing radio facilities to follow, but when Bertrand H. Snell, permanent chairman, starts the roll-call on nominations, the man at the control panel will be able to keep pace with the greatest of ease. Every state is listed on the panel with a push botton and a signal light for each, and, in addition, a master release button will instantly connect any delegation microphone with the hall's voice magnifying system.

Eight-Pound Radio Stations

The new midget broadcasting stations, perfected by the National Broadcasting System, also are in operation here. They are a portable micro-wave transmitter weighing just eight pounds which complete with batteries and antenna, have no need of assistant engineers and trailing wires in order to reach the color spots. They are powered by half-watt batteries, their tube is the size of a small thimble, and transmission is by a micro-wave which is shorter than a short-wave. Their battery is good for about six hours of continuous duty, is at all times under control from the platform panel and their messages can be carried a half mile to the 50,000-watt mother station which transmits them to the network.

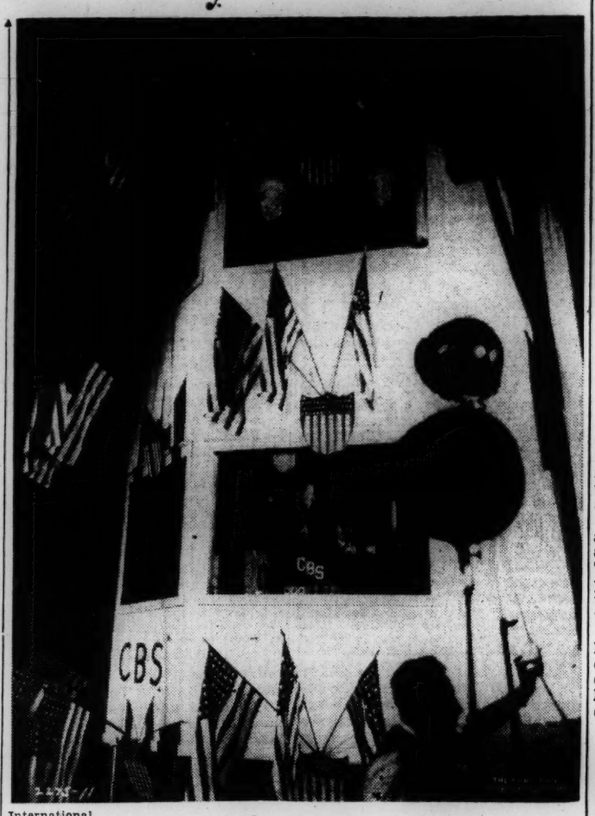
The device enables the radio stage managers to pick for their audience just what they think tells the story, so that when, in the dryer periods of platform declaiming, the professional spellbinder is suddenly cut off the air and the outer audience hears instead the voice of some person whose opinion is of interest to large voting contingents, it means that the announcer with the aluminum box is making the rounds of the great hall to pick the high spots of the scene.

But the newest in radio will never cease it seems, for the Columbia System has also on the scene the "photo-mike," looking like a camera on a tripod and which indeed is a combination of flashlight camera and transmitter box containing a short-wave set complete with battery and an aerial system which uses the tripod for an antenna.

On Air and Film at Same Time

It requires no adjustments, no focusing, only the fitting in of the flashlight bulb, a flick of the transmitter switch—and the person before it is simultaneously on the air and photographed.

Indeed, the suspicion afoot here is that the coat-lapel microphones introduced by Columbia at previous conventions have progressed and that there are now circulating among the convention crowds the midget broadcasting outfit. This, since it is said that none of the equipment is visible to the naked eye, would make it possible that the man to whom you were casually talking was really a radio station.



International

Master Control Booth at Republican Convention

Columbia Radio Broadcasting Operators Were on Top of Every Activity of the Meeting and Transmitted Those Happenings to the Four Corners of the World

Platform Takes To Middle of Road

(Continued from Page 1)

New Deal more effectively and consistently than almost any other regular Republican.

Conciliating to Borah

Instead of spurning or striking back at the irritating and volatile attacks of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, which for months have been leveled at the party's leadership—including Governor Landon and his friends—the convention goes to extreme lengths to conciliate the Senator.

In a word, the party marches straight out into the middle of the road and says to the unattached voter: "Come along."

That is the consensus of the most experienced observers who have followed the sometimes ironic and unprecedented events in Cleveland this week past. It is also agreed that the party has done wisely, an attitude of reaction, a posture of shrill attack against everything emanating from Washington, or extreme declarations that the country is about to collapse or fall into the arms of "alien systems" have been rejected.

Placating Isolationist Plank

In the face of urgings to "ignore Senator Borah; nobody can ever conciliate him," the Landon leaders persisted in attempts to satisfy him, and ultimately seem to have succeeded, in so far as anybody can ever say Senator Borah has been satisfied.

The cost of placating Senator Borah was an extremely nationalistic foreign affairs plank, far more isolationist than anything since 1920, and a money platform which ambiguously avoids difficulties with conservative leaders as well as farm debtors who look favorably toward a "soft-money" policy.

Senator Borah also won his anti-monopoly plank, but that was no victory because there was no appreciable opposition. Perhaps Senator Borah will not campaign directly or fervently for Governor Landon; or then again he may. In any case, he is pledged not to "take a walk," or by extreme sulkiness to damage the ticket.

Bow to Western Influence

"Surrender" to Senator Borah was more than a matter of personalities. It was also "surrender" to western influences within the party that far transcends even the distinguished Senator from Idaho. These influences represent the whole debtor group, and a vast body of Americans even in the East—as the voters in Ohio or New Jersey showed—who are unwilling to return to the "old deal," and who gave Senator Borah their ballots.

The dominating influences at Cleveland represent the nearest possible Republican approach to the floating voters who deserted the party in 1932.

The utmost attempt is being made in this platform to conciliate not so much the few Republican insurgent leaders as all the citizens, Republican and "Mugwump" alike, who showed in 1932 and 1934 their interest in the Roosevelt objectives and voted against what they assumed Republicanism to mean then.

Brings Race Closer

The net effect of the party's pronounced swing over into progressive channels—channels springing directly from the "Bull Moose" platforms of Theodore Roosevelt upon which Governor Landon and his friends were nurtured is felt to be a distinctly improved chance for victory in November.

Washington observers who came to Cleveland feeling, as had been expressed in the East for some time, that there was little hope for the Republican ticket at the elections, now think that things may be pretty even. The Landon spell has grown upon them, the sunflower is persuasive.

What is more persuasive is the Kansas brand of progressivism as it is expressed in this platform. Tolerant, willing to pick up much of what is good in the New Deal, eager to appeal to the discontented and wandering voter, such a platform seems to them tailored to fit the requirements of 1936.

Restraint Proves Valuable Asset

Moreover, prospective candidate and platform are refreshing in their abstention from the catchwords and hair-raising phrases which interlarded all three speeches heard by the convention.

Even Mr. Hoover's speech—workmanlike though it was in its forceful, economical, and ringing condemnation of the New Deal—still seemed to reflect the same backward view of its two predecessors. Nevertheless, it was recognized as a magnificent address, and the ovations it drew from the convention showed that the delegates were anxious to hear strong speakings.

The Hoover ovation, however, was more fundamental tha.. a mere recognition of his words. The preliminary applause of over a quarter of an hour was a worthy recognition of the party's titular leader, a leader who deserved sympathy and support in the difficult "under-dog" role he has played for the "three long years"—and more—about which the delegates roar an impromptu convention song.

Tribute to a Leader

Applause given Mr. Hoover was a tribute given a leader who behaved pluckily through a formidable ordeal in the White House, who fought for national stability to the very morning he drove up Capitol Hill to surrender his office, and who retired to dignified silence for a year and a half. Thereafter he has led an increasingly thrustful opposition against the Roosevelt Administration, which reached its culminating point in last night's speech. All of this was felt by the vast convention audience, and expressed in their plaudits.

The California delegation, led by a blonde she-Viking, undoubtedly stimulated the applause by objective as well as subjective methods, and the band helped. Notably the trumpeter, who evidently placed himself practically inside a microphone, and brayed out with disconcerting clarity the four notes which meant: "We want Hoover."

Of Little Material Effect

The Hoover speech itself, though incomparably better than those which preceded it, was not an easy address to deliver to a visible audience, and for the first 10 minutes there was bad microphone trouble.

Yet it abounded in crisp or eloquent phrases: "Mother Hubbard economics," "The dream-stuff of false liberalism—the valor of muddle." "There's something vastly b'gger than pay rolls, that economics, than materialism, at issue in this campaign. The free spirit of men is the source of self-respect, of sturdiness, of moral and spiritual progress." "A holy crusade for liberty which shall determine the future and the perpetuity of free men."

These were the notes of lofty conservatism, in the word's best sense, struck by the former President. They preserved his position as the party's chief elder statesman. But their direct effect on the nomination or the platform were negligible.

The platform committee did not hear a word of the speech, being closeted elsewhere making vital decisions. The nomination decision had already been taken . . . in effect.

MacNider to Form Service League On Continuous Basis

CLEVELAND, June 11 (AP)—A plan for the National Republican Service Men's League to operate continuously instead of during national campaigns only was adopted yesterday by war veterans attending the Republican convention.

Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former national commander of the American Legion, was re-elected president. Mr. MacNider appointed James G. Frey of Battle Creek, Mich., permanent secretary.

Within 30 days Mr. MacNider will call a meeting of chairmen of state Republican Service Men's Clubs to complete the details of the organization.

'Scoop' on Platform Dodges Reporter

(Continued from Page 1)

pearing on the streets and in the hotel lobbies. The Plain Dealer prints Mr. White's writings. But by good fortune, his copy had reached the office last night 10 minutes too late, and had missed the edition.

* * *

Among convention episodes perhaps the most unpleasant concerns the sabotage of the public hall radio. Thomas S. Sabin, director of the radio division of the Republican National Committee, said last night that "there have been more than 50 instances of tampering with apparatus." Wires have been cut, connections ruined at the hall and in the external arrangements. One radiocasting chain's cable was cut in three places, and all-night work was necessary to replace it.

No Democrats are suspected. Labor trouble, disgruntled employees and competition among radiocasting agencies were among the attributed causes.

'Three Long Years'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—The Republican delegates found in their convention seats last night a new campaign song, "Three Long years"—to the tune of "Three Blind Mice."

Senator Steiwer of Oregon used the words "Three Long Years" time and again in his assault on the Administration record Tuesday night.

Delegates picked it up. Among the anonymous stanzas distributed by the Republican National Committee were:

Three long years!
Three long years!
He took our shoes and he took our coat,
He got our shirt and he got our goat,
He took us to sea and sank the boat
For three long years!

Three long years!
Three long years!
He fooled the farmer to get his vote,
He wrote and spoke and spoke and wrote,
But all we got was a phony note
For three long years!

Found a Gray Hat? It May Be Hoover's

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Former President Hoover today joined the ranks of the many at the Republican national convention who have lost their hats.

In the bustle of leaving he mislaid his gray felt. Several friends proffered theirs as he strode toward the train. Finally he accepted a straw from Lawrence Richey, his former secretary.

Borah Favors $60 Monthly for People Over 60 Years Old

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Senator Borah said today he favored a $60 a month pension for people over 60 years of age. He made the statement to reporters in discussing Republican platform plans.

Although he had taken no part in discussions of the social security plank, he had favored a plank calling for an old-age pension.

"I am in favor of old-age pensions of $60 per month for people over 60 years of age," Senator Borah said, "and I expressed that view in conversations with some of the subcommittee members. I did not, however, submit a plank on that question."

Senator Borah explained that he had set $60 as the figure because "that would take care of people, and it is about the amount the economic condition of the country would permit."

Cleveland Merchants Smile

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Cleveland's merchants are wearing a broad smile. Official estimates say the Republican convention will bring between $800,000 and $1,000,000 into the city. Delegates and visitors are spending between $100,000 and $165,000 a day.

THE FAITH OF OUR CHILDREN

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NEW YORK

Convention Speeches Set Pattern for Campaign Managers

Elephant Is Keynote For G. O. P. Fashions

By Wyona Dashwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 — Women wearing the insignia of the elephant in jewels, silver, gold, platinum and all the other metals, in broad hats and small toques and cocky latter-day sailors, in silk and chiffon and tailleurs and even introducing a brand new black-and-white "elephant" print, are massed to the business of convention-going here today. They are turning out for the main event of the mammoth Public Auditorium as faithfully as soldiers under the flag in the cause of "the only party fit to rule."

Some of them, like Alice Roosevelt Longworth, have two seats to occupy, one as a delegate and one as press commentator, for she sits with the Ohio delegation this year and also has a chair in the press gallery as writer of a syndicated newspaper column. This year has also brought into the Cleveland writing group Mrs. Eugene Meyer, vice-president of the Washington Post, whose copy daily goes to the telegraph office, and Mrs. Preston Davie of the New York Republican Builders.

Mrs. Simms Busy

Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms owns some papers in Illinois, but is fully occupied with her "knitting" as delegate from New Mexico and first woman to be permanent chairman of the delegation. She paused long enough in her busy life as conferee to the platform experts to say this was "without doubt the most important convention since Lincoln" and "the time of all times when we must all work together for the common good.

Katherine Dayton, co-author of the Broadway success, "First Lady," and long a writer on Washington affairs, and Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis), whose newspaper column is syndicated, also are on the press section list.

Mrs. George B. Simmons, the farmwoman who bolted the Democrats at the Springfield (Ill.) "Grass Roots" convention, is here with the Missouri delegation as a syndicate writer. The baby of them all, it seems, is Marajen Stevick, of Champagne, Ill., junior national committeewoman of her state and the country's youngest girl to own and publish a newspaper, the Champagne News Gazette.

With some 5000 women in attendance at the sessions, their bright costumes flash from every section of the great auditorium. On the floor itself sit 288 women, 66 of them delegates. Not all of them add such a decided note of color as Miss Julia Crimmett of Louisiana, who, just 25, is the youngest national committeewoman, with the gayest of red scarves glowing at the neck of her white suit. Others of the youth contingent are Miss Teresa Connely, 22, of York, Nebraska, the youngest member of the Cornhusker bloc.

Among the Mississippians is Zee Alpin Anderson, of Mound Bayou, and, under the Alaska signpost are Mrs. Florence Nafsted, of Cordova, who has lived 21 years in the far North, and Mrs. Margaret E. White, of Juneau. Mrs. A. C. Remmel, national committeewoman and delegate-at-large from New Mexico and the mother of six grown children, is here from the cotton patches, she said, to work as hard as she can.

Women Leaders Present

In the Republican National Committee sector sit Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, of Kentucky, national vice-chairman, and one of America's business leaders as chairman of the board of the American Creosoting Company; Mrs. Paul FitzSimmons, of Rhode Island, here with her son, William Vanderbilt; Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, of New York, who, however, keeps her seat with the Empire State bloc, and Mrs. Robert L. Hoyal, national director of women's activities.

Above stairs in the bunting-draped boxes are the gleaming phalanxes of the women onlookers, but you have to look very high indeed thus far in the convention proceedings to glimpse Peggy Ann Landon, 19-year-old daughter of the Kansas Governor, who is here to witness her first national political show and write a daily letter to "Daddy" all about it. Her remoteness in the galleries does not prevent her from being a pivot of attention, but adept as ever at dodging portentous questions with replies that are as pleasing as they are gaily without portent.

Front Row Spectators

In the front row of box spectators is Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, wife of the Hoover Secretary of the Treasury, with Mrs. Henry Sage, Mrs. Robert Thayer and F. Lamont Berlin, one-time Ambassador to Poland. Among her guests. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of President Harrison, is attending her first convention since 1912. Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Robert H. Taft, each of whose husbands is a potential presidential candidate, and Mrs. Frederick Steiwer and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wives of men mentioned for the Vice-Presidency, also are absorbed onlookers.

Entirely in her element among the ubiquitous Kansans is Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, who became "Dolly Gann" to the nation during the Vice-Presidential incumbency of her brother, the late Charles Curtis, in the Hoover Administration. She wears the Landon sunflower and is buttonholing delegates candidacy with all the avidity for which she became famous four years ago in the campaign for her brother's renomination.

Among the other women noted in names have been headliners in Republican Party affairs for many years are Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts; Mrs. George A. Wyeth, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, president of the Women's National Republican Club, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade, member of the national finance committee.

The elephant print—a tiny white elephant on a black background—appeared as frock material for the first time at this session, with Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, New York delegate; Mrs. George Horace Lorimer of Philadelphia and Mrs. Hoyal, the envied sole possessors of the material.

She Got in Free

International

Miss Suzanne Saunders
Cleveland Girl Distributed Programs to Delegates

Miss Saunders with her white cap jauntily cocked over one eye, traveled several miles daily up and down the long aisles of the convention floor, and what went on that she didn't see and hear really wasn't worth much of anybody's attention. She says she likes politics and had a wonderful time.

Rare Sea Organisms Found Off Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Two large deposits of radiolaria, skeletons of a marine microscopic organism, have been uncovered in strata lying north of Mount Diablo, in Contra Costa County, by paleontologists from the University of California.

According to Dr. Bruce L. Clark, curator of the invertebrate collections of the university, this material is the first of its kind to be found on the continent of North America. It was found in strata of middle Eocene age, estimated to be more than 6,000,000 years old.

Radiolarians, of which the deposits consisted, are today plankton forms found in the oceans, and are most abundant in tropical seas, Dr. Clark said. The only deposits comparable to those uncovered in the Mount Diablo region must be dredged up from depths ranging from 2000 to 4000 fathoms, or from 12,000 to 24,000 feet, indicating that the San Francisco Bay area was probably at one time an ocean bed.

The deposits in the two zones found at the mountain here are several hundred feet in depth. They are separated by some 2000 feet of sand shales.

Six Police Women Urged in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Six police women is the very minimum which should be provided a city the size of Toronto, declared Mrs. G. O. Fallis at a recent meeting here of the Local Council of Women, who expressed the belief that too much emphasis is placed on the punitive side of the work and not enough on the preventive and protective phases of it.

Outlining the preventive work possible to the police woman, she suggested that their duties should include patrolling of parks, tourist camps and employment offices; supervision of hotels, apartment houses rooming houses and dance halls; and assistance to lost children, truants and girls in undesirable company.

Former Slaves Attend Confederate Reunion

SHREVEPORT, La., June 10 (AP)—A number of the Confederate veterans attending their annual reunion here today had with them former slaves who had followed them to the battlefields in the sixties.

The Negroes, some dressed in uniforms of the confederacy, came here to be with their former masters, and were greeted warmly by the soldiers of the old South.

Landon Succeeds in Changing Planks of Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and old age insurance sections of the present law, which it called "unworkable," but provide for old age security and graduated contributions to the states to help maintain unemployment insurance plans.

Labor—"Protect the rights of labor to bargain collectively" and encourage state adoption of laws and compacts to abolish child labor sweatshops and protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. "We believe this can be done under the Constitution as it stands," it said.

An Economy of Plenty

Agriculture—Promote an economy of plenty instead of scarcity; a national land use program, including acquisition of submarginal lands for public use; protection of land resources by a balance between soil building and soil depleting crops with reasonable benefits to co-operating farmers on "family farms."

Monopoly — Called "indefensible and intolerable"; favored vigorous enforcement of criminal and civil anti-monopoly laws with additional legislation to make monopolies impossible.

Foreign Relations—Pledge against entangling alliances with foreign nations; against entrance into the League of Nations and the World Court.

Protection of Farmer

The platform declared for protection of the farmer "against the importation of all livestock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefor and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices."

It called, too, for an "effective quarantine against imported livestock, for ample farm credit at low rates, a decentralized nonpartisan control of the Farm Credit Administration."

On subsidies to agriculture, it called for:

"In the case of surplus agricultural products on which the tariff is ineffective, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops to compensate for lack of tariff protection and to attain a fair exchange value with the products which farmers buy."

Co-operative Marketing

It called, too, for "encouragement and further development of co-operative marketing," government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade with "bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to export and imports," adding:

"We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer."

It opposed the use of federal funds for new irrigation or drainage projects competing with cultivated farm lands, "while a surplus of farm products exists," and called for "every reasonable assistance" to producers in areas suffering from temporary disasters.

Items for Free List

On the tariff, the platform draft decared for keeping on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As for imports that compete with American products, the draft said "sufficient protection should be maintained at all times to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries,"

It added:

"We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreements law. It is a futile and dangerous policy. Its effect on agriculture and industry has been wholly evil. The continuation of this policy would work to the detriment of the wage earner and farmer.

Restore Flexible Tariff

"We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff in order to meet changing economic conditions here and abroad and broaden by careful definition the powers of the Tariff Commission in order to extend this policy along non-partisan lines.

"We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

"We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval."

On monopoly it said:

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen.

War Against Crime

"We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it imposible for private monopoly to exist in the United States.

"We will employ the full powers of the Government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained.

The draft said the party realized the existence of a field within which governmental regulation of business is "desirable and salutary," and said the authority to regulate "should be vested in an independent tribunal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards," with their decisions subject to review by the courts.

Protecting Investors

"We favor federal regulation, within the Constitution, of the marketing of securities to protect investors," the draft said.

Another plank pledged the party to support the merit system in the appointment of federal employees, which it said had been "virtually destroyed" by the present administration.

The draft charged the New Deal with "shameful waste and general financial irresponsibility," adding:

Halt Uncontrolled Spending

"It has piled deficit upon deficit. It threatens national bankruptcy and the destruction through inflation of insurance policies and savings bank deposits.

"We pledge ourselves to:

"Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending.

"Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately.

"Revise the federal tax system and co-ordinate it with state and local tax systems.

"Use the taxing power for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes."

Sound Money Plank

The money plank advocated "a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards" and declared, "we oppose further devaluation of the dollar." It said "the first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget" and demanded return to Congress of authority to regulate the value of currency. It pledged co-operation with other countries toward stabilization of currencies.

The foreign affairs plank, which subcommitteemen said had the approval of Senator Borah, pledged promotion of peace by "all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances of political commitments." America, it said, shall not become a member of the League of Nations or the World Court. It pledged the party to promote international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals.

Adequate Defense

Army, navy and air forces "adequate for national defense" were advocated, but co-operation with other nations in the limitation of armaments was promised.

The party was pledged to preserve, protect and defend freedom of religion, speech, the press and radio and the right of asembly and petition. This plank promised "the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of men."

Flood Control Aims

The subcommittee declared for:

Construction of headwater storage basins to prevent floods;

Equal opportunity for "our colored citizens";

Continuation of the Republican policy of "adequate compensation" and care for veterans, their widows and orphans;

An effort to collect the war debt of $12,000,000,000 concerning which, it asserted, the present Administration has made no effort even to reopen negotiations.

Quotes 1856 Platform

The platform quoted this from the first Republican platform of 1856:

"Believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty and equality of rights among our citizens, we oppose all legislation tending to impair them, and we invite the affiliation and co-operation of all men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of these principles."

"The acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth," it asserted.

Old Age Security

Concerning security it said this was possible when the productive capacity is sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living. It said the New Deal policies endangered security.

The platform proposed for old age security a "pay as you go policy" by which each generation would take care of its own aged; protection of all of those over 65 with supplementary payments; each state to receive a graduated contribution from the Federal Government in proportion to that which it made.

It proposed "honest measures" for unemployment insurance with repeal of the unemployment and old age insurance sections of the present Social Security law, which it said were unworkable.

Pledge for Labor

The Republican policy makers said the welfare of labor rested on increased production. They offered a pledge to "protect the right of labor to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source."

The platform promised to "prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor."

At the outset, its farm plank declared a purpose to facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.

Land Program

It proposed a national land use program including the acquisition of submarginal land by voluntary sale or lease and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use such as watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation and conservation of wild life.

It also proposed "that an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity with reasonable benefits to co-operating farmers on family-type farms but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy toward the dairy industry.

"To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.

"To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science."

Today's Program Hinges on Platform

By the Associated Press

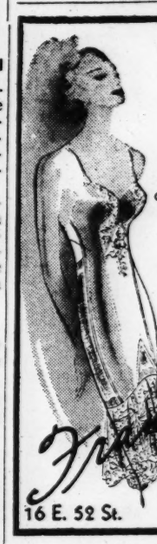
Cleveland, June 11

DELAY in formulating the platform threatened to throw today's program of the Republican National Convention badly out of gear.

The convention convenes at 11 a. m., E. S. T.

If the platform is ready, debate upon it may begin at once. If prolonged delay is in prospect, the convention may proceed with the presidential nominating speeches, or may recess until later in the day.

In any event, adoption of the platform will precede balloting on presidential nominations.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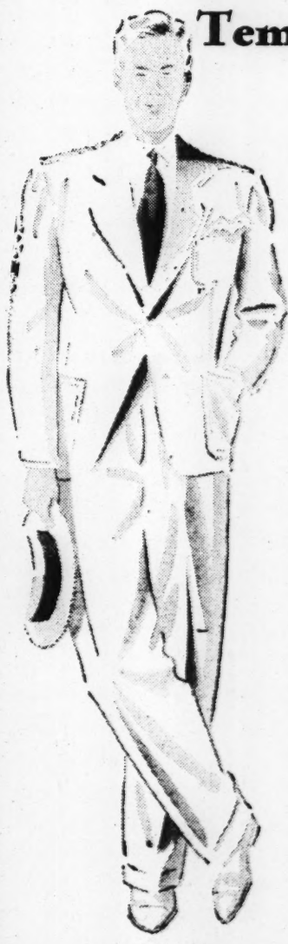
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Union of American Nations Advised With Grant of Power; Plan's World Effect Foreseen

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The first of four articles relating to the coming peace conference at Buenos Aires

Another war in the Americas will be rendered practically impossible when the nations of the New World, preferably at the forthcoming peace conference at Buenos Aires, have introduced four reforms, in the opinion of Dr. J. M. Yepes, Colombian Consul General in Switzerland and a former lecturer of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

Dr. Yepes' four reforms are:

Amplification of the functions of the Pan American Union at Washington to such an extent that the body is converted into a League of American Nations.

Establishment of a Pan-American Court of International Justice.

Abandonment of neutrality with regard to wars of aggression.

Organization of general, permanent and obligatory arbitration.

Large and Small Nations

This program is advanced in an article on "A New Pan-Americanism," written for the World Affairs Magazine. It is summarized here by permission, prior to publication.

The idea of turning the Pan American Union into an American League is not new. Time and again the suggestion has cropped up, only to be overruled by the belief that a political inter-American organization was undesirable. The reason for its undesirability has been that a political body of American republics would lead to friction and eventual withdrawal from the Union. This thought applied particularly to the larger nations.

Without Appeal

Dr. Yepes would nevertheless transform the Union and endow it with political faculties, or constitute its governing board as a continental tribunal of conciliation with jurisdiction, not subject to appeal, over all the countries of the New World. He does not say that Canada would be included, but the idea may have been in the back of his mind, since that uppermost northern country is rapidly interesting itself in Pan-American affairs.

The constitutive pact of the Pan American Union, that is to say, the Convention approved during the Sixth Pan-American Conference (Havana) 1928, required in Article 6 that the Union must not exercise functions of a political nature.

The circumstances existing in 1928 perhaps explain the reason for the article. The policy of intervention as pursued by the United States was then at its height, and the thought may have existed that the Pan American Union might allow itself to be drawn into unjustifiable interventions in the policy of certain states which were members of the Union.

Such a condition, says Dr. Yepes, does not prevail today. The "fears of 1928" have been plowed under by the "good neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt, and the explicit condemnation of intervention contained in the Convention of the Rights and Duties of States approved during the Seventh Pan-American Conference (1933) at Montevideo. Between that time and the present, Pan-Americanism has made more progress than in the 40 years that had passed since 1889, when James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, welcomed the first Inter-American delegates to Washington.

In Character of League

The Pan American Union, according to Dr. Yepes' arguments should have the power to examine and resolve all the political problems of the American continents, and should be able to exact a respect for peace from all members of the body . . . The Union should be transformed into an American League of Nations . . . The republics of the New World do not enjoy in the realm of international politics all the influence that should rightfully be theirs. The situation is due, in part, to the lack of solid cohesion among the republics . . . If the Union were recast as a League, and with all the faculties and all the organs necessary to it in such a capacity, American "influence upon world destinies would be preponderant."

Guaranty of Influence

In particular, Dr. Yepes says:

"The League of American Nations will be not only the bulwark of peace in the Western Hemisphere, but the firmest guaranty that our influence is forever to be exercised in behalf of world peace. We must stand as a permanent example of the spirit of peace. Humanity has need for an example of such magnitude and a lesson of such eloquence."

The question of an American League of Nations is certain to be included in the deliberations at Buenos Aires. The Colombian Government has already suggested such an organization; but whether it should be incorporated into the Pan American Union cannot be answered at the moment.

Started with Conferences

The Union was established in 1890 at the First International Conference of American States (Pan-American Conference). Its purpose has been to promote friendly intercourse, and better understanding among the American nations. It serves as the permanent organ of Pan-American conferences. It prepares programs and regulations and gives effect to the conclusions of the conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations, and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the international sessions.

The possibility of a Pan-American League, regardless of the Pan American Union, will be more seriously considered than at any time since Pan-Americanism got under way back in 1889. The coming peace conference at Buenos Aires will differ from all other assemblies of its kind, and especially from those that have met in Europe, for the reason that "it is not conducted in order to liquidate the consequences of a war."

Without Rancor

The nations to attend the conference are doing so without mutual rancor, desires of vengeance, or for the purpose of organizing treaties of assistance against other American republics. A cordial feeling exists between the United States and its southern neighbors.

Factors like these could, of course, influence the establishment of a body capable of preserving them. And, further, an organization already functioning, as does the Pan American Union, might be turned into more or less a political institution. Foreign conditions make for some sort of an American cooperative organization. A "rebirth of faith in pacific and civilized ideals" can be an American example for the Old World. Whether such rebirth calls for a League of American Nations merged with the Pan American Union, 21 republics must decide between now and 1937.

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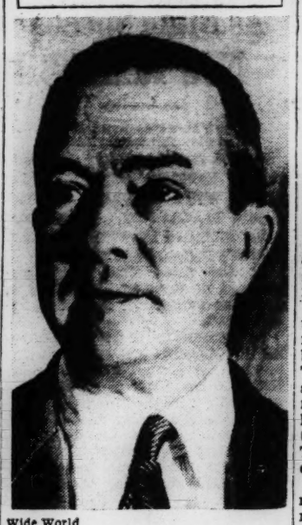
Leads in Panama



Wide World

Dr. Juan D. Arosemena

PANAMA CITY, Panama, June 11 (AP)—Dr. Juan Demostenes Arosemena, National Revolutionary Coalition Party candidate, was the new president of Panama on the basis of official government figures today.

Hector Valdes, secretary of the government, announced Senor Arosemena had polled a majority of 2009 votes over Domingo Diaz, doctrinary liberal party candidate. The official electoral jury figures are not to be opened until June 15, Senor Valdes declared.

Navy Calls for Bids On Six Destroyers

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Navy Department today called for bids Aug. 19 on the construction of six destroyers and three submarines.

These vessels will comprise half of the total building program in these categories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. The other six destroyers and three submarines are to be built in navy yards.

The navy also asked bids July 15 on the propelling machinery required for all six of the submarines.

Thomas Resigns From Parliament Because of Leak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11 — The main interest in today's debate in the House of Commons upon the disclosures of recent cabinet secrets centered on the Labor Opposition's demand for measures to curb the stock exchange and insurance gambling which now places a premium upon such official lapses.

It seemed to be felt among all the political parties that the resignations today of their memberships in Parliament by Mr. J. H. Thomas, former Colonial Secretary, and Sir Alfred Butt, wealthy sportsman, charged with profiting by knowledge of Cabinet secrets gained through friendship with Mr. Thomas, had removed the personal element from this difficult question.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin made a notable contribution to this result by agreeing in behalf of the Government to a rewording of the official resolution before the Commons, so as to express complete acceptance of the decision reached by the official Tribunal.

The House was crowded to hear the Thomas statement, which was received sympathetically, regret being general at such an ending to a distinguished political career.

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — Mr. James H. "Jimmy" Thomas, his eyes brimming and his voice almost a whisper, pronounced his own political obituary today to a hushed House of Commons.

The veteran Cabinet minister who was forced to resign as Colonial Secretary in the British budget scandal announced he would resign his parliamentary seat at once and that he would not try to come back.

He said it was "my darkest hour."

Manitoba-Alberta All-Weather Highway Planned as Tour Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Construction of an all-weather highway through the central part of Saskatchewan linking Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba with Jasper National Park in Alberta was urged by delegates here during a meeting of the National Parks Highway Association. The road would provide an all-Canada circle tour for auto tourists.

Less than 100 miles of road graveling is necessary to provide an all-weather highway from Winnipeg to Vancouver, delegates declared.

African War Foretold In Poem of 1740's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Discovery of a description in poetry of the Italian thrust into Ethiopia is recorded in a letter to The Times of London. Mr. Alexander Inglis, the writer of the letter, discovered this poetical allusion to the conflict in the works, not of a modern poet, but among those of a writer who passed on in 1748.

So the description becomes prophecy, and in the section devoted to summer in "The Seasons," writen by James Thomson, the reader finds:

> But come, my Muse, the desert-barrier burst,
> A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky:
> And, swifter than the toiling caravan,
> Shoot o'er the vale of Sennar; ardent climb
> The Nubian mountains, and the secret bounds
> Of jealous Abyssinia boldly pierce.
> Thou art no Ruffian, who beneath the mask
> Of social commerce comest to rob their wealth;
> No holy Fury thou, blaspheming Heaven,
> With consecrated steel to stab their peace,
> And through the land, yet red from civil wounds,
> To spread the purple tyranny of Rome.

Exhibitors Seeking Nagoya Fair Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAGOYA, Japan—Although many applications for space have been received from prospective exhibitors by the directorate of the Nagoya Pan-Pacific Peace Exhibition, it has been decided to supplement the official invitation of the Foreign Office with letters to several thousand firms in the various countries bordering on the Pacific.

Applications for space on the exhibition grounds must be received by Oct. 31, and the arrival of displays must be completed between Feb. 20 and March 12 of next year, it has been announced.

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Finland to Make War Debt Payment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 11

FINAND, the only war debtor not in default to the United States, informed the State Department today that it intends to pay the $164,315.50 installment due on its obligation on June 15.

This is the third year that Finland has stood alone as the one nation settling its account on the date due. Great Britain made its last token payments in 1933. Belgium and France paid their last installments in 1932.

Union Pacific Wins Harriman Award For Rail Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—The Union Pacific Railroad is today winner of the Harriman memorial gold medal for safety for operating 10,000,000 or more locomotive miles in 1935 with the greatest record of safety based upon official records of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The award was made by the Museum of Safety yesterday on behalf of William Averill Harriman and E. Roland Harriman, sons of Edward H. Harriman, the railroad builder, in whose memory the safety awards were founded 23 years ago by their mother, Mrs. Mary W. Harriman "to stimulate and direct effort for the conservation of human life."

Other Safety Awards

The Harriman memorial silver medal, given to railroads operating between 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 locomotive miles a year, went to the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation; the bronze medal, given to railroads operating less than 1,000,000 locomotive miles a year, to the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern Railroad.

A special award for passenger train-accident record, consisting of a certificate of special commendation, was given to the New York Central system in recognition of the record of five units, the New York Central line east, line west, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Boston and Albany, all of which "operated 12 consecutive years without a single passenger fatality in train accidents."

33 Railroads Compete

Thirty-three major railroads competed for the gold medal won by the Union Pacific, which has been nine times in the safety lead since 1924.

The citation to the New York Central declared that its record for passenger safety was the best ever shown by class 1 railroads.

"The New York Central is to be highly commended for the splendid contribution to safe transportation," the award says, recalling that these units of the New York Central system operated 38,192,972,901 passenger miles, "equivalent to 87,198 years of travel at the rate of 50 miles an hour," without an accident.

Din and Surge of Delegates Bring Joy to Mrs. Harrison, Dowager Queen of Nineties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—A dowager queen out of the "gay nineties" reviewed a new experience today that caused her eyes to sparkle with pleasure. She is Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the widow of President Harrison, attending her first convention since the Bull Moosers made history at Chicago in 1912. Last night she stood with Herbert Hoover on the speaker's platform in the Cleveland Public Auditorium and again heard the roar and surge of a crowd seething with political excitement.

Mr. Hoover had just concluded his summons to uncompromising battle against the New Deal, and high over the head of the visitor whom he had led to the front of the platform, the fervor of the outburst was registering on a huge applause barometer — newest of electrical gadgets—in a stream of light up to its maximum 100 decibels.

Call for Hoover

Mrs. Harrison paid no attention to this paraphernalia of a scientific era. Just below her a blond-haired woman delegate from New York, waving a flag and shouting "We want Hoover," had flung herself in the forefront of parading delegates and brought the galleries shouting to their feet.

For many minutes Mrs. Harrison—a small, white-haired figure wearing a black toque, a white and black print silk gown with chiffon scarf and a jeweled "choker"—stood there in the heat of the uproar, swaying a bit from the impact of the thunderous waves of sound.

Finally she had to leave because it is a radio age, and she was scheduled to go on the air in the control room up in the rafter region where the noise thermometer was flashing its indicator to the highest notes. It was her first radiocast and her first political speech, but she had come to this 1936 convention of the party because it is a year when everyone has to get out and work—when one breaks willingly with what one always has done. And she went ahead chatting earnestly with the announcer about it until she realized about that microphone at her elbow and that she had been on the air all the time without even starting to read what she had planned to say.

Urges All to Work

Going down the stairs afterwards, she laughed when reporters asked her if this was like the 1912 convention.

"I don't think comparisons are any use at all," she said. "But wasn't that a fine speech Mr. Hoover made, and the demonstration was wonderful. Whoever is nominated, I am for him—and now don't you bother anymore about me; just you work hard, for if we do that we are going to win."

Down in the lobby filled with departing delegates, she walked keenly attentive to the phrases evoked by the Hoover summons to a "Holy Crusade for Liberty." They were saying:

"I don't know Landon from Adam."

Can't Win With Hoover

"I am for Hoover; I'll work for Hoover—but we can't win with him."

"That's right; a blonde woman waving a flag will not elect a Republican President."

"Say a Chinaman can beat that man in the White House today."

"All we have had from Roosevelt is monkey-business—A Santa Claus handing out millions."

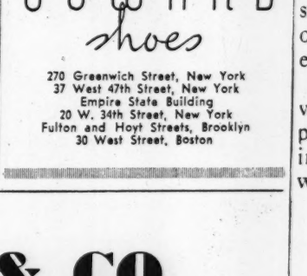
"It's like this; a great majority of the delegates came here to nominate Landon. If they go away feeling they were sold out to the "Old Guard," it will be just too bad."

The President's widow drew her scarf more closely and went back to her hotel to rest for the final sessions of a convention.

Vallee Suit Dismissed

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The $470,000 breach of contract suit of Charles Bellak, former night club operator, against Rudy Vallee, orchestra leader, and the National Broadcasting Company, was dismissed June 8 in Supreme Court.

THE GREENWICH



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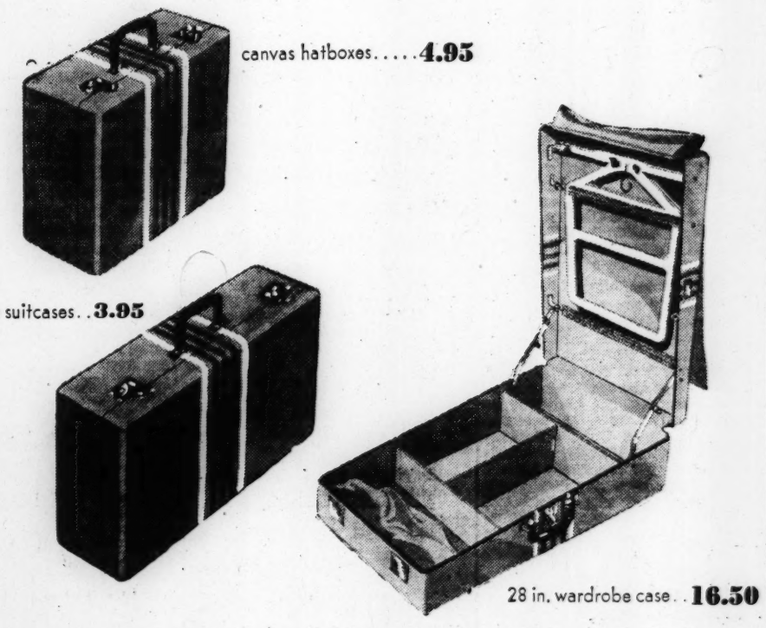

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Peace in Far East Rests With Leaders

Do the People Want War?
Fifth of Six Articles

Japan and China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The overwhelming majority of the Japanese people do not want war. If, however, hostilities should break out between Japan and any other power, the strong sense of national solidarity which is an outstanding Japanese trait would make the people support the national cause, regardless of the circumstances which led up to the war. Open opposition to war, in the sense of antiwar propaganda or refusal of military service, would be negligible, at least in the first stages of the conflict.

Military training is required in practically all Japanese high schools and universities, although it is associated with less glamour and perhaps with more hard work than in corresponding American educational institutions. The Japanese student is not given a special military uniform and performs his training in ordinary school uniform.

Change in Literature

Japanese classical literature and drama are full of themes drawn from the fierce clan feuds of the Japanese Middle Ages and generally exalt the sentiments of loyalty to the feudal superior and of indifference to life when a question of honor is involved. Modern Japanese literature, on the other hand, is not with few exceptions, particularly militaristic or chauvinistic.

The whole educational system lays heavy stress on the desirability of loyalty, discipline, obedience to the state and family authorities, and in this way is calculated to fashion a soldierly attitude. Japanese courts and police have always been lenient with offenders who pleaded patriotic motivation for political crimes and severe against advocates of left-wing extremist views, and this tendency has been strengthened since the occupation of Manchuria in 1931.

Pacifism Frowned On

No open pacifist agitation can be carried on in Japan today, although the suppression of pacifist and other dissident ideas is less ruthless, complete and thoroughgoing than is the case under some European dictatorships.

These are the outstanding impressions which your correspondent carried away from a period of intensive seeking after the answer to the Japanese angle of the general question: "Do the peoples want war?" Japan's famous Christian cooperative leader, Toyohiko Kagawa, once expressed the opinion that 90 per cent of the Japanese people desire peace. If it were possible to take a plebiscite on the simple unqualified question: "Do you want war?" it is possible that Kagawa's estimate would even be exceeded.

Very few Japanese, even among Army and Navy officers, would say outright that they wanted war. Their contention would be that they desire to safeguard Japan against foreign aggression.

Here are a few of the replies which my inquiry elicted from Japanese of various classes:

A Japanese economic editor:

"The Japanese, like all peoples, desire peace. It is not enough to wish for peace; we must try to organize it actively. The general adoption of freer trade and of immigration policies free from racial discrimination would do much to remove the causes of war."

A woman worker in a textile mill:

"Women in Japan have little chance to raise their voices on big questions of policy. But if our relatives and loved ones are called for service in Manchoukuo we pray to God or to Buddha that their lives may be spared."

A country teacher:

"I don't believe there will be war, because the Japanese military leaders are not prepared. Anyway I can't see that a policy of continental expansion will help our poor farmers."

A clerk in a Tokyo business firm:

"We don't want war; but we don't know whether Russia may not be planning to attack us again."

United If War Comes

One point on which all the people with whom I discussed the question, Japanese and foreigners alike, were agreed was that the Japanese would rally around the Government with practically unanimous patriotic enthusiasm if fighting actually broke out. Even convinced pacifists have no illusions as to this.

In every country, even the most democratic, the pressure, moral as well as legal, against the open war resister is very strong. It is intensified in Japan because the average Japanese is trained to subordinate his own personality to those collective organisms, the family and the state.

Shores Never Invaded

One sharp difference between Japan and Europe in connection with prospective war, is that Japan has had no first-hand experience of the destructive possibilities of modern warfare. Its shores have never been invaded; the most serious struggle in which it participated, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, was fought before the day of the airplane, the tank, the submarine, poison gas. The Japanese Army now possesses its full complement of modern weapons; but it has never tried them out in combat with an enemy of approximately equal strength.

While there can be little doubt that the great majority of the Japanese people do not want war, this fact is not of decisive importance. There is little popular control over the Government, still less over the fighting services; and even in countries which possess greater experience and longer traditions in self-government the issue of war and peace is apt to lie in the hands of a few men for decision.

More important as war deterrents are such factors as Japan's lack of many essential military raw materials, the country's meager war chest and the consciousness among all farsighted Japanese statesmen that, while the immediate popular reaction to an outbreak of hostilities would be an enthusiastic demonstration of national unity, the ultimate social consequences of a protracted unsuccessful conflict might well be very serious.

Motoring Rules Reversed in Old Bavarian Town

Verkehrsverband München u. Südbayern

Market Square in Landsberg and Southern Tower

Near the Town Is a Narrow Hill, and a Sign Tells Drivers to Keep to the Left, the Opposite of the German Custom. After Descending the Hill, the Driver Is Directed to Keep to the Right—an Anomalous Condition Necessitated by Turns of the Highway

Strike Spreads As Blum Speeds New Relief Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 11—Under the shadow of increased tension in the French strike movement, Premier Blum's Popular Front Government today launched the second phase of France's Socialistic New Deal.

At the same time, Blum announced no force would be used to evict the strikers for fear of an insurrection.

Bills providing for a wide amnesty, for extension of the school-leaving age and for the lowering of the retirement age limit of Government employees were presented to Parliament, while deputies hastened the high-speed debate on wage increases and the 40-hour week.

Passage of all these measures in the immediate future appears assured. A special chamber commission appointed to examine the first set of labor measures today reported favorably on all the government projects. The only significant change was the modification of a bill which institutes collective bargaining contracts, removing a clause which made government arbitration of labor disputes obligatory.

Means More Teachers

Bills raising the school age and lowering the retirement limit are part of the Popular Front Cabinet's campaign against unemployment. The former will necessitate many more teachers, as well as sending thousands of young workers back to school. The latter measure means general promotions in civil service and the opening up of numerous posts for young university graduates who have been unable to find work.

After the Cabinet meeting today, an optimistic official communiqué was issued, stating that "as a result of an agreement reached between proprietors' associations and labor organizations, the strike movement is clearly subsiding. An early return to work is expected in establishments where the strike still continues."

Latest developments, however, seem to contradict this official optimism. There are disquieting indications that France's "staying" strike has suddenly taken a serious turn.

Rejecting terms of settlement agreed upon by their delegates hundreds of thousands strikers are refusing to return to work despite pressing appeals of Government and Labor leaders.

Even more than the continued extension of strikes throughout France, and particularly in Paris, where most cafés, hotels, restaurants, movies and butcher shops were closed today as workers occupied the premises, this tendency of strikers to refuse to abide by the decisions of their own union chiefs is causing grave concern.

Others Want "New Deal"

The spread of the strike to new industries and trades is not considered particularly serious in itself, since it is regarded as only natural that all classes of workers should endeavor to share in Labor's "New Deal," but it is feared that the strikers' refusal in a number of important instances to return to work, even after their demands had been granted, may cause serious trouble.

This attitude on the part of the strikers was shown, for instance, in the case of the miners of northern France. After the Minister of the Interior had gone to Lille yesterday evening and had announced the settlement of the strike, and the return to work today of nearly 300,000 workers, less than 30,000 actually resumed work. Reasons given for this vary in different instances, but in most cases still greater wage increases are demanded.

Agitators Held Responsible

This is generally attributed to the action of certain agitators who are said to be pushing the men to an extreme position, despite the desire of union leaders to keep their demands reasonable. It is undoubtedly due in part, however, to the tendency of food prices to rise sharply in France despite warnings from the Government that unjustified raising of prices will be prosecuted. The workers fear that the salary increases they have obtained will be offset by increased living costs.

This aspect of the problem—the price rise resulting from increased production costs—is giving the Government great concern. A chorus of opinion by economists to the effect that devaluation is the only answer swells daily. M. Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, today added his judgment that devaluation is inevitable, and, in fact, he said it is already a "potential fact."

Shooting Mars Day

The first grave incident that marred today's order and extraordinary good humor on the part of both employers and strikers came when the owner of a small provincial shipyard shot and wounded a striker when the latter refused to leave a workshop. The incident is symptomatic of the growing tension which lies beneath the surface calm in France.

A second disturbing factor that developed today was the appearance in the streets of Paris of several bands of strikers, striding through the streets in the center of the capital, brandishing the red flag and singing the Communist Internationale.

No Longer Viceroy

Wide World

Marshal Pietro Badoglio
He Returns to His Old Post as Chief of Staff of the Italian Army

Badoglio Stays Home as Chief Of Army Staff

ROME, June 11 (AP)—The rise of Marshal Pietro Badoglio to command all the defense forces of Italy was predicted by Fascist sources today as Premier Benito Mussolini reappointed him Chief of Staff of the Army.

Marshal Badoglio, the conqueror of Ethiopia, was retired from the post of Viceroy of Ethiopia to resume the army leadership he held before the start of the conquest of the East African empire.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who won Italy's campaign in Southern Ethiopia, was made Viceroy of Ethiopia to succeed Marshal Badoglio.

The latter, by command of King Victor Emmanuel, was created Duke of Addis Ababa.

An unconfirmed report spread through Fascist circles that the new honors for Marshal Badoglio presaged a new military defense alignment for Italy by which he would be placed in command of not only the army but the navy and air force as well.

Officially, it was stated that the Duce had accepted Marshal Badoglio's request to be relieved of the duties of Viceroy.

Fascists said that Marshal Badoglio's first task as chief of staff would be to command a "demonstrative mobilization" of several million men, ordered by Premier Mussolini to coincide with the forthcoming League of Nations' meetings in Geneva.

Pietro Badoglio is one of Italy's most seasoned military leaders. He is a veteran of the Eritrean and Libyan campaigns and of the World War. He also had a career as a diplomat, is a member of the Senate and served a term as Governor of Libya.

He was made Adjutant Chief of the General Staff after the disastrous defeat at Caporetto in the conflict with Austria and became chief after the armistice. In 1921 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the United States, in 1924 and 1925 he was Ambassador to Brazil and in the latter year he was made a Marshal.

Road in Bavaria To Correct Lapse From Uniformity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger.—Foreigners who have visited Germany know that the rule of the road is "Keep to the right." But few know one spot in the Reich where this rule is reversed and all vehicles drive on the left, as in Great Britain and one or two other countries.

This exception is in the quaint little Bavarian town of Landsberg-on-the-Lech, about 35 miles from Munich, and best known in present-day Germany for its fortress where Adolf Hitler was confined after his unsuccessful "putsch" in 1923, and where he wrote his famous book, "My Struggle."

Notice in Four Languages

Part of Landsberg is built on a steep hill, and as the motorist from Munich approaches the town he sees in front of him the old "Tower of Bavaria" with its gateway through which he must pass. To his surprise, he is greeted by a notice board reading: "From here keep to the left." It is in four languages, English, German, French and Italian.

Obeying this injunction and descending a narrow, winding hill for about 200 yards, he finds at the bottom a corresponding polyglot notice requesting him to change over to the right again. Passing through still another gateway, this time that of the "Southern Tower," he may drive through the rest of the town in the manner prescribed throughout the Reich as a whole.

This driving anomaly is long established by custom, and dates back far beyond the days of motoring.

Hill Extremely Narrow

It was necessitated by the extreme narrowness of the hill, and by the fact that at a sharp turning halfway down, the formation of the road makes vehicles which keep to the right more liable to collide with others.

This curious feature of Landsberg, however, is one which is doomed shortly to disappear, for the construction of a new road has already been begun. The old road is to be straightened and widened, and continued at the top in a straight line, making it unnecessary to drive through the old gateway.

When the new road is completed, the polyglot signs will disappear and yet another triumph for "Gleichschaltung" (uniformity) will be recorded for the Third Reich.

'Schacht Crisis' Showed Reich Facing Problem of Financing Führer's Domestic Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure on her which continued almost without relaxation until a few years ago."

Patient Under Pressure

Since the time the foregoing was written, Japanese militarism has resumed its pressure with the result that a Japanese-sponsored Manchoukuo has been made of a Manchuria which Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang had drawn steadily closer toward Nanking and the Kuomintang; Jehol and Chahar have been added; and Japan dominates in large degree both North China and Inner Mongolia. Had China had either the strength or the desire for war, war certainly would have come against Japan long ago.

To oppose this "militarism in modern form" from without, the Chinese have certainly done what they could to prepare some semblance of a modern military machine for themselves.

Unified Force Lacking

Yet despite the fact that its total fighting strength is estimated by the 1935 China Year Book as 2,233,251 men (1,356,280 under the National Government, 157,400 Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops, 5000 at fortifications and 714,571 other provincial forces), and despite the further fact that some of these are genuinely modern-trained men of proved capacity, it is known to all that this huge body is obviously incapable of functioning as a unified mass in an international conflict.

The Chinese Navy is, to put the matter briefly, a joke for everything save customs duties and even those are inhibited in North China by Japanese domination.

Well-Trained Pilots

Only the flying force can be said to have real military importance, and its four squadrons numbering around 250 planes or more, manned by well-trained pilots graduated under foreign tutelage, might well give a good account of themselves despite the fact they were withheld from their one real chance in the Shanghai fighting of 1932. A similar situation developing today might have different results.

In the matter of aviation the people of China have stirred up some real enthusiasm, it is true. They have subscribed to funds for purchase of more airplanes and cheerfully submitted to special taxes for the same purpose. But their interest in military aeronautics is, in the opinion of the writer, merely an exception testing the rule—which remains a rule of pacifism so far as the inner inclinations of the country are concerned.

Seek No Luxuries

The Chinese are, in a sense, trying to whip themselves into a belief that they want war with Japan. They feel a deep sense of outrage, loss and humiliation; the example of Ethiopian resistance to Italy has impressed them with a fear that they have "lost face" before the world in permitting the Japanese to take bite after bite out of their territory.

Yet when one asks "Do the Chinese really want war?" there can still be but one answer—No! They may fear the probability of war, they may make efforts to prepare for war, they may go so far as to say they want war, but they don't want war. They know too much. They have lived too long and too deeply.

What they want is peace, within their borders and without; peace and a mere chance to earn their living. They ask no luxuries, personal or national, but they do yearn toward the necessities and they know that to them above all peoples war has always been a wasteful, hurtful luxury and peace a deeply needed necessity.

Articles in this series are appearing three times a week.

Chinese Prepare for War But Do Not Want It; Lack Military Unification

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—No major nation of the world today is as traditionally opposed to war, or to all appearances as incapable of embarking upon war with the slightest hope of success, as is China.

These two facts stand out in striking and ironical contrast to the fact that whispers of imminent large-scale war are running all through China as result of Japanese long-continued aggression to which a policy of "turn the other cheek" has brought only repeated slaps.

China is trying in a variety of ways to prepare for a war which many Chinese regard as inevitable; but the fact remains that China has never liked war and that Chinese do not want war now or in future.

An "Unqualified No"

The Chinese are a very ancient people—old enough to have learned sense. Some of their best thinkers are inclined to fear that China is too old, grown weak and cynical with the passage of the centuries. But at any rate the original antipathy to war, which has been in evidence from the dawn of China's first recorded history and which paradoxically enough has bred much turmoil when stern control over tumultuous petty self-seekers was needed and lacking, has now ripened into a thoroughly nationalized realization of how much misery war can bring, and how little else.

So to the question of whether the Chinese people want war, a more truthful and unqualified "no" can be given than would be the case anywhere else in the world today.

Plenty of Trouble-Makers

Neither with their heads nor with their hearts have the Chinese the slightest inclination toward war, as a people, although the Chinese like everyone else sometimes produce trouble-makers who are ready enough to fight—or, more usually, to let others fight—to further their own selfish interests.

Writing a few years ago in his book "China: Where It Is Today and Why," Thomas F. Millard, long a journalist in the country, pointed out how after Japan had "astonished the world by defeating huge China easily in the war of 1894-95" there was a development whereby "militarism in modern form hit China with full force. The principal powers of Europe, seeing how weak in a military way China actually was, commenced a steady imperialistic socialization of large capitalist enterprises involved something more than military considerations, and the fundamental demands of the party program could not be dealt with in this way, even by a soldier.

The crisis which has prevailed in the Third Reich recently is therefore, not simply a struggle around a person. Dr. Schacht may remain or be superseded, (and it seems that he is to remain,) devaluation or industrial levies may be decided upon, but the fundamental problem remains. It has been here in one form or another, even before Jan. 30, 1933, and the manner in which it is settled will react not only on Germany's economic and social conditions, but on the whole world.

More Than Compensatory

The appointment to such an important post in the economic life of the nation of a military man rather than an expert in economic affairs stirred comment in some quarters as having been by way of compensation for the fact that General Göring has not been appointed to the office of Vice-Chancellor, an office which has been open since Franz von Papen left to become special ambassador to Vienna in 1934.

But this explanation was rejected in generally well-informed circles, where one hears that the new special commissioner has two important functions to perform, one relating to personal relations and the other to the distribution of the limited supply of foreign exchange.

Regarding the adjustment of personal relations between Dr. Schacht and certain high functionaries in the National Socialist Party, General Göring is regarded as the ideal man for this purpose. His reputation as a diplomat in home as well as in foreign affairs has become established.

Payment Necessary

Rearmament and work-creation schemes, it was stated earlier, have had to be paid for by the postponement of the introduction of National Socialist economy. They have also had to be paid for by practical, as well as theoretical, sacrifices.

Dr. Schacht's "New Plan" (1934), which aimed at preventing this country importing more than it could export so as to arrive at an equal balance of payments, has caused the productive industries to suffer (since rearmament took over a large proportion of the imported raw materials), has sent up the cost of living without any corresponding increase in workers' wages, and has reduced unemployment through expansion of the armaments industries, only as far as certain sections of the population are concerned. In addition, Dr. Schacht's scheme last year required a contribution of 1,000,000,000 Reichsmarks ($400,000,000 at $1 equals 2.50 marks) from industry, trade and commerce, from those firms which had benefited from improvement in economic conditions at home, and as a means of subsidizing exports. This scheme was for one year and lapsed on April 30 last.

Devaluationists Lose

When the question of renewal of this contribution came up, the opportunity was taken by those National Socialist and industrial circles which advocate currency devaluation rather than a continuation of the present system as a means of bridging the gulf between internal prices and the lower prices abroad, to press their point. But with the recent change it is indicated that the devaluationists have lost and that Dr. Schacht will get 600,000,000 marks from industry and 200,000,000 marks from trade and commerce before April 30, 1937.

Since agriculture is also an importer, Dr. Schacht demanded that it also should make a contribution to this fund, but Dr. Walther Darré, Minister of Agriculture, appears to have won through on this point and the countryside is again exempt.

No other means of financing imports from within Germany itself appears possible at the moment. Further internal loans are practically impossible, seeing that the state has already taken so much, and to experiment any more with credit inflation might seriously affect price levels, which are already too high. The only hope of real improvement lies in a foreign loan.

Serious Situation

How serious is the position may be judged from a recent leading article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which declared that "the stocks of raw materials on which we have lived for a long time have diminished to a level, which, in the interests of the maintenance of trade and industry as well as exports, cannot be allowed to fall still further.

"Germany's increasing export trade is not yet sufficient to relieve her balance of payments unless an exceptionally good harvest helps to reduce the country's demand for food imports to a very large extent."

This article called forth criticism in radical National Socialist quarters where it was declared that the

Austro-German Entente Seen in Schacht Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

Hungary and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, heads of the Rome pact states.

Other incidents are mentioned in support of the proposed understanding. This week reports came from Paris that Italy had warned France that unless sanctions imposed upon Italy during the war in Ethiopia were canceled Italy might withdraw from the League and look toward an alliance with Germany. While denials of an agreed pressure on sanctions have come from both Paris and Berlin the rumors persist.

In his address to the Fatherland Front rally in Vienna on Monday Chancellor Schuschnigg offered an olive branch to Germany in expressing the hope of closer relations, the only condition being a guarantee of Austrian freedom and respect for its national heritages.

First Visit in Three Years

Dr. Schacht came in a special airplane and spent the night with Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Vienna, and continued his journey this morning. Although a communiqué declares the visit was unofficial it has significance as the first a German Minister has paid to Austria in three years.

The last visit was that of Dr. Hanz Franck, Minister of Justice, in 1933, when National Socialist agitation was sweeping Austria as a torrent with the watchword, "One State, One Nation," and a demand for Anschluss.

Offers of Co-operation

The Schacht visit was in much quieter fashion. But it is remembered that Chancellor Schuschnigg has repeatedly said he would welcome restoration of normal relations with Germany and that the only condition is recognition by Germany of Austrian independence.

Other responsible members of the Austrian Cabinet have also declared the Government would welcome co-operation with pro-Germans in Austria. So it is considered probable that Dr. Schacht's brief sojourn may be considered as a flight of the first spring swallow.

Better Trade Relations Given as the Reason For Schacht's Journey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 11—The two-day sojourn here of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, is described as intended to facilitate commercial relations between Germany and southeastern Europe.

His first task is to conclude new clearing arrangements, for already the German National Bank owes vast sums of money to all states in this part of the world.

Germany Buys Heavily

In recent years, and especially since sanctions were imposed upon Italy, Germany has been the chief buyer of agricultural products and other raw materials in the Balkans.

Greece has sold Germany tobacco, Bulgaria tobacco and fruit, Yugoslavia and Roumania livestock and grain, but most of the money for these transactions is held in Germany in the form of frozen credits.

Political Connections

Dr. Schacht hopes to find a way to liquidate those accounts. He wishes, of course, to exchange German manufactured articles for them. But that will not be easy since all these countries are trying to build up their own industries.

It seems certain, however, that Germany will permanently increase her trade here and this will also increase her political influence and connections.

Pan-American Highway Opening Set for July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 11—The official opening of the 770-mile Pan-American Highway between the international border at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and Mexico City has been set. B. R. Hill, Mexican Consul General at San Antonio, has been authorized by his Government to organize a good-will motorcade which, limited to 150 cars, will leave here July 10 for a three weeks' trip to Mexico City over the new road with side-trips to points of interest. Receptions will be accorded the tourists along the way.

Advices have come from the Mexican capital that the scenic highway will be dedicated as an all-weather route on July 1 and that President Cárdenas will go to Nuevo Laredo for the ceremony.

Phone Probe Halts For Appropriation

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Federal Communication Commission's $750,000 investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company came to a halt today amid forecasts from sources that it would not be resumed until late summer.

When Congress ordered the investigation last session the commission's work was financed with $750,000. Another $400,000 for the same purpose has been approved by both houses, but it is included in the deficiency bill which has not completed its legislative course.

Testimony on stock ownership in the A. T. & T. concluded the recent series of hearings yesterday.

Dr. N. R. Danielian, witness for the investigators, said leaders in the telephone industry had stressed "the large number of stockholders and their small holdings," but had failed to reveal that "5 per cent of all stockholders owned 50 per cent" of the stock.

Court Upholds Chicago In Ban on Coughlin

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court yesterday ruled against the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, in his fight for a permit to speak in Soldier Field, Chicago.

The court reversed the judgment of the Cook County Superior Court, which had issued a writ of mandamus ordering the Chicago Park District to permit him to hold a mass meeting in the stadium on Chicago's lake front.

More than a year ago he was denied permission to use Soldier Field, although he said the scheduled meeting was not to be political. Park officials contended the right of free speech was not involved.

1500 Get Degrees At Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania awarded degrees to approximately 1500 students completing courses in the undergraduate and graduate schools of the university at annual commencement exercises yesterday.

Seven honorary degrees were conferred by Dr. Thomas E. Gates, president of the university. The recipients and their degrees included:

Dr. James Grafton Rogers, Yale University, Doctor of Laws; Robert Frost, professor of English at Amherst College, who twice won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, and Otis Skinner, actor and author, Doctor of Letters; Dr. John Campbell Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, and Gustavus Wayne Cook, Philadelphia, astronomer, Doctor of Science.

Dr. Rogers delivered the commencement address.

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The Old Paper Store

A MODEST building this is, so modest that as you go through Jaalam, past the Common studded with maples, and under the elms of Lafayette Street, you may miss it. You notice the Bank, surely, its red brick towering a full three stories toward the sky; and you admire—or you don't—Odd Fellows' Block with its rare 1870 gingerbread work. But this small structure you may miss in passing. And yet you shouldn't.

For this is the oldest building in the Square, and the most important. Somewhat back from the street it stands, a low structure, its ridgepole parallel to the road, its brown clapboards wide, a shallow porch running its length. Two broad windows flank the doorway; one displays toys in their seasons, the other magazines and books; you cross a dividing line, perhaps, when your interest shifts from one to the other. A few of us—Arch Gasset spoke of it the other day—remember the hitching rail that once stood before it; none of us, now, recall the great elm that once grew here, midway of the street. But all of us, in Jaalam, at one time or another during the day, either in person or in proxy, have traffic here. Almost from the beginning of the town has this been true.

* * *

THIS WAS, IN the early days, the house of Josiah Hawes, cordwainer. He made shoes, dealt in leather; his business took him to Boston and, as an accommodation, he brought home trade goods for his Jaalam neighbors. This became, soon, his main business; he prospered, built a brick-end house beyond the Common, and this became the store. Town meeting notices were posted here, and the acts of His Majesty's Government; and here too, in 1775, the Committee of Correspondence nailed up the list "of those inimicle to our Country in its Present Struggle."

Time was when thrice weekly the Chesham stage paused here, threw off the mail sack, and rumbled dustily through the cool elm shade to the Tavern; then the sack was shaken out on the wide floor boards, the Jaalam mail sorted out and that for Chesham and Medbury returned. A boy raced importantly with the diminished bag toward the creaking pump and the horses nuzzling cool water in the hewn log trough. Gershom Chambers tucked the few Jaalam letters in tapes tacked to a board, and the huge sheets of the Columbian Centinel crackled as he unfolded the paper, settled down to catch up with Boney and Wellington. Dust sifted from wheels, and there was a drift of men in high stocks across the shade-checkered gravel. The mail was in. The world had come to Jaalam.

* * *

AND STILL IT comes, in much the same fashion. One by one, with the years, the functions of this structure have fallen from it. Long since it ceased being a general store; though even now, on rainy days, there lingers about it a faint scent of spices and molasses and oil. The last bolts of calico and sprigged muslin were folded long ago; years since the post office moved across the street. For a time the telephone exchange was here, a prim little toy switchboard modestly lurking in a back corner; then that, too, betook itself elsewhere. But all this was not loss; rather was it simplification. The primary function of this building remains unchanged. Here, at the paper store, as in stagecoach days and before, the world comes to Jaalam.

It's more or less of a habit, our dropping in here for the paper; we wonder, sometimes, if it's a good one. Yet daily we stop here as the afternoon sun is low over the Ridge. So do others. A group gathers here as, across Pond Brook, the 5:45 train pulls in and puffs up the valley to Chesham. Dick Parmenter's truck swings into the Square and rolls of newspapers thud on the sidewalk. Anson Brown bustles in with them; one by one cars drift into the Square; the groups change. We go in. In the pleasant coolness there is the scent of paper, of printer's ink, of peppermint candy; bundles are being opened with a swish, spread with a thump, and coppers are jingling. We glance at headlines, skim the thick cream of the world's day—cream more than a bit sour, now and then. Long ago the stagecoach rumbled off for the last time; still the long shadows of Boney and Wellington stalk over Europe. We don't like it, and turn nearer home. In the west, a deluge yesterday and dust storms today. Not so good. Nearer still are the usual political thunderheads. Worse. You feel a familiar prickle of irritation, of confusion. Here is the world beyond our low Jaalam hills—and you half wish you'd stayed home and mowed the back lawn.

You fold the sheets. Someone nudges you in the back, grins at you.

* * *

IT'S OLLIE, AND you haven't seen him for weeks. How are things? Good. A heavy apple bloom, and a good set; a little dry in the upper pastures, but a little boggy in the low fields. It evens up. Oliver's planning to paint his barn this summer, and you are wise regarding priming coats and stagings. That faint inner disturbance vanishes as you forget the headlines. Ollie grins again and drops a side remark on Mussolini; you puzzle over the connection for an instant, then see John Sasso, cobbler's apron rolled about his middle, laughing as he picks up his paper.

"How 'bout it, John? You sail pretty soon? Good farming land in Ethiopia, I hear."

"No, *sir*." John shrugs, gestures. "Good land here, suppose you want a farm. I think I buy one up your way; you know the Carter place?"

Ollie does; it borders his. Here is news—if John means it.

"Sure. You know. I got five keeds. Thass good place for them. I raise plenty wegetable, and they grow fat." John's left eyelid flickers at you, his dark face is bland. "I fix up the house, paint it maybe. I think a nice light blue be good. No?"

Ollie is dismayed, and says slowly: "Well, now—" and John's apron jiggles as he laughs. They're quits on Ethiopia, now. John will probably paint the Carter place a cool white; he'll plant grapevines, to be sure, and there may be a goat pastured on the front lawn, but on the whole he'll make Ollie a good neighbor. That's news, that he's buying the old place.

* * *

AND THERE IS more. Sam Jennison comes over from the post office; he expects young Sam home from school next week. You nod to Joe Weathern, ask about the garden, talk of iris and columbine and arrange to swap phlox and asters. You go out with him, and Tom Scanlon stops you both. He's got a porch job, and wants to know when Fred Wilcox will be through shingling at Joe's. And for you—you know that woodlot of his, up Cherry Hill Road? He's found a well there, near the swale, with signs of a cellar hole, and wants to know who lived there. So do you; and you remember that Saul Harding, who was at Bunker Hill, lived somewhere up that way. You must ask David Chenery about it.

So you turn off homeward, and you pick up Steve Cobb on the way and walk with him. He, too, has a paper tucked with the lunch box under his arm; but you talk, not of diplomacy and the budget and grave matters of state, but of the new traffic light in the Square, and what the town tax rate will be, and how his strawberry bed prospers, all homely things and near by. Perhaps no one but Steve and Esther Cobb, and the three tow heads waiting at his front walk, care much about his strawberry bed. Yet that it weathered the late frosts, and stands up bravely in this dry spell, is news. It's worth telling. You're glad, after all, that you went down after the paper.

* * *

FOR HERE, PERHAPS, is the real function of this small and weatherworn structure, just off the Square. We get the news there, the echoes of great events beyond our low hills. These are important. But here we also learn that John Sasso is buying a house, and that Tom Scanlon is putting on a porch, and that Steve Cobb's strawberry bed flourishes. And these things, perhaps, are more important still. You think more warmly now of the old paper store, and you're rather sorry for those who snatch their papers from the newsboy. And to them the black headlines must seem of tremendous import. And really, you know, they're not.

DANIEL CHASE

Nightingale Lane

Down through the thicket, out of the hedges,
A ripple of music singeth a tune—
Like water that falls
From mossy ledges
With a soft low croon:
Soon
It will cease!
No, it falls but to rise—but to rise—but to rise!
It is over the thickets, it leaps in the trees,
It swims like a star in the purple-black skies!
Ah, once again,
With its rapture and pain,
The nightingale singeth under the moon!

—WILLIAM SHARP. Poems.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Alinari, Florence

THE OWL: *A Detail From Michelangelo's Figure of "Night" in the Old Sacristy of San Lorenzo, Florence*

EVEN well-informed art scholars and students might find themselves, at least momentarily, nonplused on being asked to identify this sculptured owl. Yet it forms part of one of the most celebrated works of one of the greatest sculptors of all time. It is, in fact, a detail of Michelangelo's magnificent figure of Night, which, with the companion figures of Day, Dawn, and Twilight, are in the old Sacristy of the Basilica of San Lorenzo in Florence. Bronze casts of these are also set round the copy of his "David" on the Piazzale Michelangelo, overlooking the city.

In thinking of such an artist as Michelangelo, whose ninety years, covering the period from 1475 to the second half of the sixteenth century, was rich in achievement associated with sculpture, painting, architecture and letters, we are apt to have our thoughts fixed upon grandiose forms and concepts—mighty figures in marble, vast painted scenes, gigantic architectural projects such as the dome of St. Peter's in Rome. But to the true artist there is, in a sense, neither great nor small; all that he set his hand to is to him important; nothing is negligible, nothing to be slurred as trivial; all is conceived and treated, in its just proportion to the whole, with fidelity to art.

Thus this portrayal of the "Bird of Night," small detail as it is, set beneath the raised knee of the celebrated figure of Night, is in itself, studied individually, a wonderful revelation; through the sympathetic understanding and skilled touch of the great artist, it becomes what one might call the essence of owl-dom. One feels, indeed, that the master's hand, pausing from its labors upon the majestic figures of the great monument, must have rested tenderly upon the smooth, round head and full plumage of this little fowl, watching, with wide unwinking eyes, beneath the shadow of the sleeping Night.

Scent of Iris

There is a scent of iris
Too subtle to inhale in the garden,
Too delicate a smell
To reach through the perfume of lilac,
Of wistaria.
Here, at my desk, I breathe it
In one deep draft of purple,
Filling myself with fragrance
Of iris bloom.

There is a grace of living
Too much a melting of harmonies,
Too personal a thing
To discern among mentalities
In uniform.
Out of some thought grown quiet,
Some root of love set free,
It springs, and stars with wonder
A common room.

PEARL STRACHAN

City in a Glittering White Vacuum

THE rediscovery of Little America was an affecting experience for those of us who had wintered there in 1929. When the Second Bird Antarctic Expedition eventually reached it on January 17th, 1934, a crystal quiet lay over the camp; the snow surface was smooth as satinwood.

After digging a hole through one of the old tunnels we entered the Administration Building, 14 feet below the surface. By the light of a match I found a fruit jar lamp, half full of kerosene. The wick burned, and as the glow strengthened the shadows fell back.

It wouldn't be right to say that the place looked as if we had left it only yesterday. The roof had sagged under the crushing weight of ice. A film of ice lay over the walls. Torn parkas, unmatched mukluks, . . . were scattered about. I was a trifle ashamed that we had left that mess behind us, but glad we could do our own housecleaning.

While we were standing there the telephone rang. I'm not joking; it actually rang. If Haile Selassie had crawled out from under one of the bunks, we couldn't have been more taken back. Nobody moved for a second. Then we heard Petersen laugh. He had found the telephone and pressed the buzzer. Next he idly flipped a switch and the most amazing thing of all happened. The lights went on. Not brightly—just a dim, faint glow in the bulbs, but undeniably they burned.

On the stove were cooking pans full of frozen food. There was coal in the scuttle. A fire was made, the food was warmed, and found to be as good as the day we left, four years before. The seal and whale meat and beef in the tunnel were perfectly preserved.

Soon, in the teeth of blizzards and cold, Little America was being rebuilt and expanded into one of the most remarkable cities on the face of the earth—a city in a glittering white vacuum, which would boast of electric light and power, a complete broadcasting plant, a well-equipped aviation service enlisting four modern planes and skilled personnel, various machine shops, four tractors, nearly 150 dogs, a first-class meteorological station, a scientific staff and laboratory equipped to delve into 22 branches of science, a dairy plant with four head of cattle, adequate medical facilities, a well-stocked galley, library, a meteor observatory, even a motion-picture theater wired for sound. With 56 men we were the largest party ever to winter in the Antarctic; and we put so many parties in the field that we had to make a wall map to keep track of their movements.

While supplies were still being unloaded at the Bay of Whales, we made our first formal broadcast from the Antarctic Continent.—From "Discovery," by RICHARD EVELYN BYRD. (New York: Putnam.)

Peace and Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITERAL observance of the time-worn adage, "In times of peace, prepare for war," is fostered by the belief that the power of arms is the safest insurance for peace. But those who more intelligently observe the effects of such methods perceive that to fulfill the prophecy of Isaiah, which portends the end of all mortal conflict among nations, involves a radical departure from this false concept. The prophecy reads (Isaiah 2:3, 4): "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord . . And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Perhaps more thought is ordinarily given to the latter part of this remarkable statement than to its beginning, wherein the ways and means of accomplishing the purposes of peace are clearly outlined. The nations are admonished to "go up to the mountain of the Lord." Metaphorically, "mountain" stands for the divine heights of inspiration, aspiration, spiritual understanding, and spiritual power. Were humanity to heed this wise, fundamental requirement, and individually gain through Christian Science a more heavenly or spiritualized understanding of true being, the power of peace and good will thus made available would operate to exterminate the warlike inclinations of mankind.

But the dubious thinker may ask, Is this idea adequate to the task of destroying the giant forces of evil, greed, avarice, selfishness, dishonesty, and distrust by which the world seems bound? Indeed it is! Multitudes of men, women, and children—students of Christian Science—are today gratefully realizing the power of God, infinite divine Mind, not only to heal their individual ills and problems, but to restore peace and tranquillity to the world. With increasing trustfulness based upon the comprehension of God's omnipotence and omnipresence, and of man's dominion through the intelligent reflection of His power, these faithful warriors are leading the way to victory for the forces of peace. Knowing that God, divine Love, must be accredited as all-powerful, through gratitude and praise, in the demonstration of Truth, they often sing that lovely pæan of peaceful and prayerful assurance written by Mary Baker Eddy, and known as "Mother's Evening Prayer." Although opposition to the truth of her teachings strove to separate her from all she held dear, Mrs. Eddy was inspired to give us this poem which has long been loved by all who comprehend the need for confiding their fondest hopes and desires to God. Its opening stanzas read (Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,
Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing tonight.

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

Herein are plainly declared the spiritual fundamentals of the ever operative law of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy has restored primitive Christianity on the premise that the presence, power, and peace of God can be proved here and now when spiritually understood.

In her article "Other Ways than by War," on page 277 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she has written: "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations. Killing men is not consonant with the higher law whereby wrong and injustice are righted and exterminated." In the degree that mankind learns more clearly through higher spiritual unfoldment that real life is the reflection of God, divine Life, the preservation and demonstration of life, as eternal, will become the paramount consideration in daily living. This is the Christianly scientific function of genuine, spiritual power, and peace is the result of understanding the operation of the divine law and authority which upholds peace.

The present-day unprecedented arming of nations, being the effect of ignorance, fear, and distrust, calls attention to the prophet Jeremiah's lament (Jeremiah 6:13, 14): "From the least of them even unto the greatest of them every one is given to covetousness. . . . They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace." Unscrupulous competition, lusting for material wealth, prestige, place, and power, can never create peace and good will, nor heal "the hurt" either of struggling individuals or of nations. But by practical willingness and obedience, born of spiritual understanding, all may reach the heavenly state of peace and joy which pervades the perfect realm of Life, Truth, and Love. Thus they may comprehend the healing significance of Christ Jesus' immortal promise and counsel (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Fred og makt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap, som finnes på denne side

NÅR det gamle forslitte ordsprog, "Bered dig til krig, hvis du vil ha fred," efterleves så bokstavelig, skyldes dette den antagelse at det er våbnenes makt som sikrest betrygger freden. Men en mere forståelsesfull iakttagelse av virkningene av sådanne metoder viser at menneskene må gi slipp på denne feilaktige forestilling hvis Esaias' spådom, som bebuder ophør av all dødelig strid mellem nasjonene, skal kunne gå i opfyllelse. Denne spådom lyder (Es. 2:3, 4): "Kom, la oss gå op til Herrens berg! . . . Og han skal dømme mellem hedningefolkene og skifte rett for mange folkeslag, og de skal smi sine sverd om til hakker og sine spyd til vingårdskniver; et folk skal ikke lenger løfte sverd mot et annet, og de skal ikke mere lære å føre krig."

I almindelighet fester man kanskje opmerksomheten mere ved siste del av denne bemerkelsesverdige uttalelse enn ved første del, som klart fremholder på hvilke måter og ved hvilke midler fredens formål kan nåes. Folkene opfordres til å "gå op til Herrens berg". Billedlig sett betegner "berg" inspirasjonens, lengselens, den åndelige forståelses og den åndelige makts guddommelige høider. Hvis menneskeheten vilde gi akt på dette vise og grunnleggende krav og hvert enkelt menneske gjennem Kristen Videnskap nå frem til en mere himmelsk eller åndeliggjort forståelse av den sanne tilværelse, vilde den fredens og nestekjærlighetens makt som derved får praktisk betydning og anvendelse, hitføre tilintetgjørelsen av menneskehetens krigerske tilbøieligheter.

Den tvilende tenker kan imidlertid spørre: Formår virkelig denne idé å tilintetgjøre det ondes, griskhetens, gjerrighetens, selviskhetens, uærlighetens og mistillitens veldige krefter som synes å holde verden i lenker? Ja, den formår i sannhet dette! Store skarer av menn, kvinner og barn—de som studerer Kristen Videnskap—erkjenner nu i våre dager i takknemlighet Guds, det uendelige guddommelige Sinns, makt til ikke bare å helbrede den enkeltes lidelser og løse hans problemer, men også å gjenoprette fred og ro i verden. Med voksende tillitsfullhet, som er basert på forståelsen av Guds allmakt og allestedsnærværelse og av det herredømme som hører mennesket til gjennem en forståelsesfull gjenspeiling av Hans makt, leder disse trofaste krigere fredens stridskrefter frem til seier. De vet at de i takknemlighet og lovprisning må anerkjenne Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, som allmektig i demonstrasjonen av Sannhet, og synger derfor ofte Mary Baker Eddys skjønne lovsang "Moders aftenbønn", som gir uttrykk for den fredfulle forvissning som bønn skjenker. Skjønt motstand mot sannheten i Mrs. Eddys lære forsøkte å skille henne fra alle hun holdt av, fikk hun inspirasjon til å gi oss dette dikt som lenge er blitt skattet av alle som forstår hvor nødvendig det er å betro sine kjæreste håp og ønsker til Gud. De to første vers lyder (*Poems*, s. 4):

O milde nærvær, fred og fryd og makt,—
hver ventestund med Guddomsliv har pakt,
o Kjærlighet, vern fugleungens flukt!
På løftet vinge bær mitt barn i natt!

Gud er min tilflukt; med mitt øie kun
kan jeg se ned i avgrunns dype bunn;
Hans høie bolig, den er her og nær,
Hans arm om mig og mitt og alle er.

Her fremsettes klart de åndelige grunnelementer i Kristen Videnskaps lov som er i virksomhet til enhver tid. Mrs. Eddy har gjenoprettet den oprinnelige kristendom på den forutsetning at Guds nærvær, makt og fred kan bli bevist her og nu når disse ting blir åndelig forstått.

I sin artikkel "Other Ways than by War" [Andre utveier enn krig] på side 277 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* har hun skrevet: "Menneskenes karakter og liv bestemmer nasjonenes fred, velferd og liv. A drepe mennesker er ikke i overensstemmelse med den høiere lov, ifølge hvilken urett og urettferdigheter blir rettet på og utryddet." I samme grad som menneskeheten gjennem en høiere åndelig åpenbarelse får en klarere forståelse av at virkelig liv er gjenspeilingen av Gud, det guddommelige Liv, vil opretholdelsen og demonstrasjonen av liv, det liv som er evig, bli det avgjørende og vesentlige i det daglige liv. Dette er den kristent videnskapelige funksjon som den sanne, åndelige makt har, og fred er resultatet av at man forstår hvorledes den guddommelige lov og autoritet som opretholder freden, virker.

Når vi ser hvorledes i våre dager nasjonene ruster sig som aldrig før, som følge av uvitenhet, frykt og mistillit, bringes vi til å tenke på profeten Jeremias' klage (Jer. 6:13, 14): "Både små og store søker alle sammen urettferdig vinning; . . . og de læger mitt folks skade på lettferdig vis, idet de sier: Fred! Fred! Og det er dog ingen fred." Hensynsløs konkurranse, trakten efter materiell rikdom, anseelse, posisjon og makt kan aldri skape fred og velvilje, og kan heller ikke læge nogen "skade", enten det nu gjelder de enkelte mennesker som strever og kjemper, eller hele nasjoner. Men gjennem praktisk villighet og lydighet som er bygget på åndelig forståelse, kan alle nå frem til den himmelske tilstand av fred og glede som råder i Livets, Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens fullkomne rike. Derved kan de komme til å forstå den helbredende betydning av Kristi Jesu udødelige løfte og råd (Joh. 14:27): "Fred efterlater jeg eder, min fred gir jeg eder, ikke som verden gir, gir jeg eder. Eders hjerte forferdes ikke og reddes ikke!"

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Through the Marble Gate

THE sun was well up as our bearers swung the long chair poles upon their sturdy shoulders, and we started down into the Nankow Pass. For a few hours they would carry us over the paths which millions of Mongolians must have followed in the past.

We had found very little of this Pass to read about—this mighty winding cut between the lofty hills, where romance hovers in the very atmosphere. But turning our thoughts backward on receding centuries, we realized that it must have been a great strategic point—the only open pathway from Mongolia through the mountains to the south of vast Cathay.

And just ahead of us we saw the same long camel train which had passed through the Wall the day before. Their drivers, tanned and sturdy, sometimes slept, relaxed, upon a sheepskin thrown between their bending, flapping humps, or slowly walking along to keep them in line. . . .

We reached the famous Marble Gate, a superb archway, octagonal in shape, in a small *likin* (customs) village on the way. Imposingly, from out the squalor of the usual gathering of Chinese homes, it rears its gorgeously carved sides, a lasting relic of more prosperous trading days. . . .

Beyond the Marble Gate, the rugged mountains shut us in, forbidding and severe. And still the Wall swept over them, ruthless, persistent and austere. We never ceased to marvel, as for hours we went on and watched it disappearing and appearing; slipping towards us in a slender winding line, holding tenaciously its stark, grim watch towers on the tops of lofty crests.

Then following a lonely stream, with willows drooping over it, where unexpectedly we came upon small sheltered farms, and stopping by some boulders underneath the shade, we ate our lunch. A solitude profound and restful seemed to hold the very secrets of the past, shut close within these mountain heights; nor was it willing to unfold in any way the riddle of the country's future, or its present state of chaos and unrest!—ELIZABETH CRUMP ENDERS, in "Temple Bells and Silver Sails." (New York: Appleton.)

Superlatives

I WOULD not say
In any final way,
"These hills are best,
Those sunsets loveliest,"
And yet—a steeple and a star—
They really are.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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Loans for Installment Buying Explored by Bank Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 11 — Junior bankers from all parts of the United States took full possession of yesterday's program of the American Institute of Banking in departmental conferences that took up 33 different topics concerned with the craftmanship of banking. While discussions were largely technical, they also indicated the social and policy trends of banking today.

"Forward looking banks are exploring new fields for bank loans instead of waiting for the revival of rates," it was said. "Why should a bank receive an individual's salary on deposit, pay his current checks, be clearly informed on his financial condition, and then allow him to borrow elsewhere for his personal requirements, purchase of his home, his automobile, or other worthy objectives?"

In another conference, it was said that restrictions upon the types of bonds which banks may buy is a development conducive to sound banking conduct. At this time when most are apt to be lured into lower grade issues by the need for yield, it will doubtless serve a real purpose, it was said. But management of a bank's investments is a problem individual to each institution.

Woman's Place in Banking

Women are taking increasing interest in the educational work of the bank institute, it was reported by Miss Ethleen Lasseter of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the women's committee. She said that there are 43,000 women working in the banks of the country.

In the trust business conference, Miss Ruth Helen Mowat of San Francisco said: "Women constitute an important source of trust business. Approximately one third of the estates probated are those of women. They might be induced to name a corporate executor if the proper approach were made through advertising, direct mail publicity, educational programs, involving talks before women's clubs and through personal solicitation. The latter requires much diplomacy, since women's buying methods are different from those of men, and the average woman would rather talk with a woman trust officer provided she knew that the woman officer has the same training as a man officer."

Young and junior bankers are not the only ones to avail themselves of the educational facilities of the institute of banking and F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the American Banker's Association, said that 19 bank presidents this year and last had taken the graduate course in banking which is given at Rutgers University.

New Deal Legislation

The effect of New Deal legislation upon present banking practices also loomed large in the departmental conferences.

Speaking of open market operations which he described as consisting of purchases and sales of securities — mainly government securities — by the Federal Reserve Banks, M. S. Szymzak, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, said:

"It was not till 1922 that open market operations became large enough to affect the money market. As a result of war financing, the federal debt had increased from one to twenty-six billions with a correspondingly large volume of government securities. It then became necessary for the individual Reserve banks to co-ordinate their purchases and sales. Accordingly, a committee was formed for that purpose. At the same time it was definitely established that the purpose of the operations was not profit by control of credit. The principle was as follows:

"That the time, manner, character, and volume of open market investments purchased by Federal Reserve banks be governed with primary regard to the accommodation of commerce and business and to the effect of such purchases or sales on a general credit situation.

"The Banking Act of 1935 gave statutory recognition to the federal open market committee, and forbade any Reserve bank to engage in open market operations except in accordance with regulations of the board. At the same time the act adopted substantially the same statement of purpose as had already governed the operations.

Centralization of Control

"The Banking Act of 1935 went still further. It directed that the Federal Open Market Committee should consist of all the members of the board of governors and five representatives chosen by the Federal Reserve Banks regionally. This was a definite centralization of control."

In a further discussion of the National Bank Act, Russell G. Smith, cashier of the Bank of American National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco, said:

"A great volume of installment credit loans to individual borrowers is accumulating in our banks. Formerly this credit was only available at high rates through nonbanking channels. In the future more and more banks will recognize this as a field of sound employment of banks funds and an increased volume of installment buying on sound terms will result. It may be debated that installment credit is harmful to a people and causes overbuying, but the fact remains evident that many great American industries owe their growth and success and that many American homes enjoy conveniences and luxuries, otherwise unobtainable, to the facility of installment credit.

Lower Rates Studied

"Bank credit at lower rates will permit many more people to buy these conveniences under this method than formerly and the stimulation of this great market through the extension of credit will create additional buying power—increased production and more reemployment. Further, more people will be able to obtain and enjoy home equipment, automobiles and other articles of family use to the added happiness of the American people and the betterment of their standard of living.

"Another federal law has influenced this change in lending policy and practice. The Federal Housing Act, with its provisions for government guaranty of so-called modernization loans, encouraged banks to enter the field of installment lending. All but a few banks were fearful of undertaking this venture into a new field, but as the subject became better known and understood, thousands of banks became eager to participate. So much that as of April 1, 1936, 5700 banks had made over 1,000,000 loans for an aggregate sum of $367,000,000.

"In order to handle these loans, banks had to develop or adapt a system for handling loans payable in monthly installments. It is interesting to observe that when the Government withdrew from guaranteeing certain types of equipment loans, many banks continued to invite the same kind of loans under plans of their own devising. It is safe to predict that as a result of this federal law which will terminate as to Title I at the end of this year, installment credit to individuals will remain as an important lending function of banks. The soundness of this field of credit has been proved and its profitableness to banks is evident. As of April 1 the Federal Housing Administration had paid claims for losses in 4465 cases, a gross loss ratio of only 0.375 per cent."

Nicaraguan Victor

Wide World

Gen. Anastasio Somoza

Commander of the Nicaraguan National Guard, Who Led His Troops in Revolt to Force the Ouster of President Sacasa. Quiet Returned to the Republic With the Selection of Dr. Carlos Brenes Jarquin to Fill the Unexpired Term of Dr. Sacasa

Charge of Arson Pinned on Squad Of Black Legion

DETROIT, June 10 (AP)—The Black Legion had an "intelligence squad" under orders to burn the homes of men they suspected of being Communist leaders in the Detroit area, Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea said today after intensive questioning of four men held here.

Mr. McCrea said the four admitted setting fire to the home of William F. Mollenhauer in Oakland County in August, 1934, and that other cases of incendiarism are under scrutiny.

The four men held are Frank Rice and Clarence Frye, automobile factory employees; Albert Swanson, meter reader for the Detroit City Gas Company, and Roy Hepner, painter.

The four were confronted by Dayton Dean, the Black Legion "trigger man" in the slaying of Charles A. Poole. Mr. Dean accused Mr. Hepner of directing a legion meeting at which Mr. Dean was given 15 lashes for lax attendance.

The Black Legion "intelligence squad" was under orders to carry a loaded revolver, a can of naphtha and a quantity of rags in the cars at all times, so they could at any time carry out orders to burn homes of Communist leaders, the four told the prosecutor.

Another Black Legion squad, recruited from the "intelligence squad," was made up of "shock troops," Mr. McCrea said, who were organized to see that the members did not waver in their attendance. The special squads received their orders in code, either by note or telegram.

Snell Shows Badge

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 — Until today, Convention Chairman Bertrand H. Snell has worn his badge on the inside of his coat.

"I had to bring it out to stop questions," he said. "Everyone wanted to know why I didn't have one."

By-Election Hits King Government In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10—The Mackenzie King Government of Canada lost its first by-election here Monday, when S. F. Tolmie, former British Columbia Premier and for some years Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was returned to Parliament by a slim majority of 94 votes over Dr. King Gordon, Socialist, of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The Government's candidate, C. J. McDowell, came third.

The results of the vote are: Tolmie, 5980; Gordon, 5886; McDowell, 5726.

British Columbia Liberals See Strength Test Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The present Liberal Government of British Columbia, under Premier T. D. Pattullo, will face its first vital test of public confidence on June 22, when the electors of Omineca constituency go to the polls in a by-election to fill a vacancy in the Legislature. Omineca has been a Liberal seat since 1916, and its loss would be a grave blow to the Ministry.

On account of the importance of the by-election politically, most of the government members will campaign in Omineca during this month. Later, the vacant seat of Burrard, part of Vancouver, must be filled, and this will provide a further test of the Government's strength. Omineca is regarded as being still a safe Liberal seat, but the Burrard contest, according to the newspapers, is likely to be far more difficult for the Government.

As the Government will probably go to the country next year, the effect of the two by-elections this year is likely to be extremely important. The fight next year apparently will be largely between the Liberal Party and the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Telephone Stock Claim Is Branded As 'Legerdemain'

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Dr R. N. Danielian, accountant for the Federal Communications Commission, testified today that 5 per cent of the stockholders of record of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company owned more than 50 per cent of the shares.

He testified in the commission's investigation of the telephone industry that claims of the company that persons of small means were its chief stockholders were "statistical legerdemain." He added that stock of the A. T. & T. parent company was "concentrated in the hands of a relatively small percentage of stockholders . . . principally in New York and Massachusetts."

The witness said telephone officials had stressed wide ownership of the stock in an effort to build "good will" among the public, "influence legislative committees in Washington" and state regulatory bodies.

Mr. Danielian said A. T. & T. had engaged in a campaign in 1921 to increase the number of stockholders and distribute ownership widely throughout the United States. Records of the telephone company, he said, indicated that this campaign had been a "varying success."

Under questioning by Samuel Becker, special counsel for the commission, he said that of more than 600,000 stockholders checked last year 382,000 owned from one to 10 shares of Telephone stock but that this 57.5 of all stockholders controlled "less than 10 per cent" of the total stock.

Yesterday Mr. Danielian offered charts and tables designed to show that officers and directors of the telephone company and its chief subsidiaries held "key positions" in the largest banks, insurance companies and railroads.

Consult Your Local Telephone Directory for Nearest Store in New York City, Westchester County or Connecticut.

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Moros Reach Truce For Visit of Quezon

MANILA, June 10 (AP)—Moros in sharp disagreement over selection of a permanent successor to the late Sultan of Sulu are expected to shelve their differences temporarily tomorrow and welcome President Quezon on an inspection trip.

Moro datus (princes) will petition the Philippine president to recognize the new sultan when he is chosen.

Amid threats of internal strife among the 500,000 Moros, Datu Umbra, husband of the childless sultan's adopted daughter, Princess Dayang Dayang, was chosen acting sultan. Officials of the sultanate explained that under Moro law the deceased ruler could not be buried until his throne was occupied.

The datus planned to meet at Maimburg late this week or early next week to determine the new head of the Mohammedan religion in the islands.

Commission to Arrange Richmond Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. George C. Peery has announced the appointment of the Richmond Bicentennial Commission, which will arrange for the celebration next year of the capital's 200th birthday. The members are: Mrs. James Branch Cabell, Bishop Peter Ireton, Pleasant L. Reed, William H. Schwarzschild, G. Jeter Jones, Julien H. Hill and John Stewart Bryan.

The commission will co-operate with a committee to be designated by the City Council of Richmond.

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STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS

SOCONY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1936

Work to Start on $4,000,000 Cape Canal Project; Big Commissions Shown in City Bond Purchases

Boston Today

Cape Cod Canal Deepening to Start

With the arrival of the largest dredge in the world on the scene, an immense Diesel-powered shovel with a 15-foot "bite," work will begin early next month on transforming the Cape Cod Canal from the status of a narrow "ditch" into an improved waterway answering the demands of modern transportation and marine traffic.

Contracts have been let to make the canal 32 feet deep and 500 feet wide, at an expenditure of nearly $4,000,000.

First commercial use of the waterway was in 1914, when a company headed by August Belmont completed the first usable link between Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay. Tolls were collected from boats desiring to save about 70 miles in distance and considerable time necessary to round Cape Cod.

Later the Government purchased the canal and a clamor arose on all sides for deepening, widening and improving the shallow "ditch." Little by little, improvements have been made. But today, three big contractors have in their possession contracts for the biggest job in the history of the canal. They will be paid nearly $4,000,000 to make the waterway suitable for big ships.

M. A. Breyman Dredging Company of New York agreed to dig out 4,047,200 cubic yards of material in the eastern section of the canal for $1,347,718—and got the job. To bite out 4,942,900 cubic yards in the Buzzard's Bay end, the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. of New York will be paid $1,692,943, plus $30,950, for removing the two old bridges. The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Dredging Company of New York will share in the work to the extent of $697,030 for the dredging of Hog Island Channel and Buzzard's Bay.

The work is expected to take two years.

Evidence All In In Schools Case

All evidence in the Boston school job-selling racket case was concluded today.

Robert T. Brown, who with Frederick Carroll, is still on trial for four of the 14 original counts in the alleged "bribery" racket denied any part in the conspiracy. He was the sole witness in his own defense.

Brown testified before Judge John M. Biggs and a locked-up jury that he had never approached Mary Brennan, a substitute schoolteacher, to solicit her to pay for a job and to get other substitute teachers to do the same thing. The only thing he did, Brown said, was to help her in a friendly way by seeing Dr. Charles E. Mackey, member of the school committee, to find out whether Miss Brennan had been given a fair position on the teachers' list.

As it turned out, Mr. Brown told the court, he never had time to talk to Dr. Mackey about the question.

Arguments began late this afternoon and Judge Gibbs will deliver his charge to the jury tomorrow.

Carroll rested his case earlier in the day.

Morning recess followed the resting of Carroll's case by Attorney William R. Scharton, his counsel. Immediately after the recess, Brown's defense was begun.

Judge Gibbs ordered directed verdicts of not guilty yesterday on 10 of the 14 counts against Carroll

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Future War Vets Denied YD Parade

Veterans of Future Wars will not be permitted to march in the parade of the Yankee Division Veterans Association at its 17th annual convention, held at Worcester, Mass., on June 26, 27 and 28. Joseph H. Gauthier, general chairman of the convention, says that what Adjutant General William I. Rose says in this connection, goes, as far as he is concerned—and General Rose has definitely refused the request of the Clark University Post of the Veterans of Future Wars to be allowed to participate in the parade.

In announcing his refusal today, General Rose read from the letter which he received from Sidney Hirsohn, commander of the Clark University post, which, said the writer, "demands that it be allowed to take part in the general parade of the YD convention on June 27.

"Why shouldn't we, who will be the cannon-fodder of the next mad debacle," continued the latter, "receive the plaudits of spectators while we can enjoy them?

"We hold that a 'celebration' of a future war and the glorification of future veterans is just as important as a celebration of the past. If the older generation doesn't give us a break, can it expect us to be future veterans?

"As one of the most active of the 425 future veterans' posts in the country, we demand that we—75 strong—be placed alongside the past veterans in the June 27 parade."

Commenting on this letter, General Rose remarked: "I refuse to consider the letter seriously, but they will not be allowed to participate in any way."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers are probable tonight and early Friday, followed by clearing; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming northerly Friday.

Connecticut: Showers tonight; Friday fair, cooler in the interior.

Vermont: Cloudy and much cooler, showers in the east portion tonight; Friday fair.

All Other New England States: Cloudy, showers tonight and probably on the coast Friday morning; cooler in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming northerly Friday; showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	69	Minneapolis	58	64
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	74	92
Chicago	52	58	New York	66	74
Denver	56	66	Norfolk	68	78
Helena	52	74	Philadelphia	70	80
Jacksonville	72	86	St. Louis	62	74
Kansas City	58	74	San Francisco	60	74
Los Angeles	62	86	Washington	70	84
Miami	80	86			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., June 11.
B—Maximum, June 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:52 p. m.; height 9.6 feet
Friday, 5:11 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Muddy River Winding Through Boston Fenway

At the Top of the Picture Is the Museum of Fine Arts, at the Bottom the Boston & Albany Railroad Tracks. Upper Right Shows the Fens Stadium

Curley Still Hopes For Judge Measure

Although the House has decisively defeated a plan to allow judges in Massachusetts to retire at 70 years of age on three-quarters of their salary, Governor Curley today expressed complete confidence that the Legislature would subsequently adopt the legislation.

His statement of confidence today, following his last night announcement that he would revive the proposal by a special message, placed another damper on legislative hopes for early prorogation. The first damper came in the form of the Governor's recent message reviving several new revenue proposals previously thrown out by the House and Senate.

The latest judges retirement plan was defeated on Tuesday by a 169 to 34 House vote against a bill proposed by Representative Paul McDonald of Chelsea. The Governor's plan is identical with the McDonald measure. It eliminates the compulsory clause in the original Curley legislation.

While Governor Curley was discussing the judges retirement plan with the press, the House ordered to a third reading enabling legislation which would set up machinery through which Massachusetts may obtain money from the Federal Government for Mother's Aid work. Under this legislation, if finally approved by the National Social Security Board, federal aid will be extended to needy mothers in Massachusetts.

The remainder of the House morning session was consumed by debate on a proposal to reduce from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Planes Guided Through the Fog

Ingenuity by Lieut. Commander Frank A. Leamy of the Salem aviation coast guard base yesterday brought two coast guard amphibions into the base after fog had made disaster in landing appear almost certain. Commander Leamy telephoned strategic points along the coast asking residents to report the noise of the two coast guard planes as they flew through a blinding fog awaiting radio orders from Salem.

As residents reported back the sound of their motors from various spots the coast guard radio relayed the position of the phone call back to the pilots of the two planes thus enabling them to orientate themselves with regard to Salem. One plane, piloted by Lieut. Perry S. Lyons was able to find a landing in Salem Bay at 8 p. m. Lieut. Trus G. Miller, piloting the other amphibion, was finally brought in after circling around Marblehead so that residents could hear him report by phone, and aid him in setting a compass course to Salem. He landed close to the station float with plenty of water underneath. He had been lost about 45 minutes.

Muddy River Seeks New Name

Mayor Mansfield, having nothing to occupy his mind but the $38 tax rate, the welfare coal hearings and the day's routine down at the City Hall, has turned to matters sylvan. His interest in the pastoral and the rustic has reached the point where he, today, offered prizes of $25, $15 and $10 for a new name for Muddy River.

That's the name the old stream has carried since the settlement of Boston but for some reason or other the Mayor has taken a dislike to the appellation as scarcely descriptive or doing justice to the beautiful countryside through which the stream flows.

"Mansfield Moors" was one suggestion of an admirer of the Mayor who stepped outside the objective of a river name in his enthusiasm. "Curley Creek" was another offering—"because of its twists and turns."

August 1 has been set by the Mayor as closing date for the new name. Those seeking inspiration may trace this boundary for a mile between Boston and Brookline, or where it flows from Leverett Pond, near Jamaica Pond through the Back Bay fens to the Charlesgate, where it empties into the Charles River Basin.

Boston Symphony Treasurer Resigns

Arthur M. Wiggin, for 15 years treasurer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has resigned. He will conclude his services with the orchestra at the close of the present season. Pressure of private affairs is Mr. Wiggin's reason for surrendering his post. He is a director of numerous banks, and industrial and commercial organizations. Although the Trustees of the orchestra have not yet acted officially on the resignation, two members of the board, Ernest B. Dane and Bentley W. Warren, have expressed to Mr. Wiggin their personal regret at his withdrawal. No successor is in view at present.

Boston's Tax Dollar Divided

Out of every dollar of Boston's planned $79,907,625 expenditure for 1936, 50.4 cents will go for city maintenance; 21.6 cents for schools; 14.2 cents for debt requirements; 2.2 cents for accumulation of pensions for city employees; 3.2 cents for State taxes; 1.9 cents for the Elevated deficit; 4.5 cents for county maintenance; and 1.5 of a cent for operating costs, including interest on loans, of the Sumner Tunnel.

These estimates were released today by the Bureau of Municipal Research, on the basis of the figures which gave rise to the $38 tax rate.

Tech Corporation Members Named

Massachusetts Institute of Technology annually sends out several hundred graduates well equipped to go into American business. Comes the time when, having become leaders in American business, these graduates are appointed directors of the M. I. T. Corporation.

Today that time came for six men. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T. announced the appointment of three new life members and three term members to the corporation. The life members are Godfrey L. Cabot and Philip Stockton of Boston and William C. Potter of New York. Term members are Frederick W. Garber, Cincinnati; B. Edward Hutchinson, Detroit; and William S. Newell, Bath, Maine. Each of these six members of the M. I. T. Corporation, all "old grads," is representative of as many different American endeavors.

Mr. Cabot is an aviation enthusiast and manufacturer of carbon black; Mr. Stockton is president of the First National Bank, Boston, a chemical manufacturer and director in several national and local businesses; Mr. Potter is chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and a director in several companies.

In the term memberships Mr. Garber is a widely known architect and senior partner in his own firm; Mr. Hutchinson has been associated with the automobile industry and is an official of the Chrysler Corporation, and Mr. Newell is president of the Bath Iron Works, shipbuilding firm of Bath, Maine.

Boston Today

New Revelations In the Dolan Case

All but $31,000 of the $1,400,000 worth of bonds sold to the city of Boston by John F. Dever between 1930 and 1933, when Edmund L. Dolan was city treasurer, came originally from the Legal Securities Corporation.

Mr. Dever always received his check from the city before he had actually purchased the bonds.

In the course of these transactions, there were at least three separate sets of commissions on a single sale, paid out by the city, although Mr. Dever's total profit was only $1793.75.

These were the high lights of testimony brought out by Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, in cross-examining Mr. Dever before Judge Edward F. Hanify in Suffolk Superior Court today. The witness, along with Mr. Dolan and five others, is a defendant in the city's suit to secure an accounting of $250,000 allegedly made by the former city treasurer through the Legal Securities Corporation and other "dummy" concerns.

Mr. Dever testified that he had been in the brokerage business since 1926 and that he had occupied an office at 60 Congress Street, on the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Dog Racing Tax Increase Favored

The House Ways and Means committee went part-way with the Governor today on two of the tax proposals suggested in his special message. It recommended increasing the State's share from 3½ to 5 per cent in "takes" of $50,000 or more on dog racing tracks. It declined to make permanent the one-cent additional added to the gasoline tax last year and recommended its continuation to Jan. 1, 1939 on the expiration of the provision Jan. 1, 1937.

Japanese Trade Conference Topic

Solution of operational problems of New England business men in trading with Japan is the goal of Frank S. Williams, American commercial attaché in charge of the Tokyo office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who will devote two days to interviews with them at the Boston office of the bureau next Monday and Tuesday.

Qualifications of Mr. Williams, who has just returned from Japan for a trade promotion tour of this country, to aid manufacturers and importers and exporters.

1. Went to the Far East, 1911, as instructor in agriculture and chemistry at Canton Christian College.
2. Later, representative for nine years of American business firms in North China, engaged in exporting and importing.
3. Since 1927, representative of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Far East.
4. Served as registrar of the China Trade Act at Shanghai.
5. Opened new office of the Bureau at Bangkok, Siam.
6. Trade Commissioner in charge of Singapore office of the Bureau from 1931-1933, since then, Commercial Attaché at Tokyo.

Council Vacation Hopes Are Spiked

Mayor Mansfield today spiked the vacation aspirations of the City Council by authorizing a special meeting next Monday to push through a $4,000,000 loan order against tax titles.

The Council last Monday voted itself a rest until June 29, after referring the order in question to the Finance Committee instead of giving it a first reading.

The Mayor pointed out today, however, that after being reported by the committee the measure must go throught two readings of the Council and then be referred to the Emergency Finance Board at the State House. At the rate at which it had been moving, he added, it would have taken until the middle of July before the loan could be authorized.

Import Revenue Jumps $11,000,000

While one group of federal officials are looking for ways and means of increasing revenue, another division is accomplishing the feat.

Proposed tax programs are being considered in Washington, but at Boston the federal revenues from increased volume of imports alone jumped more than $11,000,000 for the 11 months of the current fiscal year, ending with May.

"Joe" Maynard, collector of customs, today revealed collection of duties in the Massachusetts Customs District for the past 11 months as $30,570,024, far higher than the sum taken in during the similar period of any of the three previous years. It represents what importers paid for the privilege of bringing raw materials and finished products into the country, as determined by the Tariff Act.

Better Probation System Proposed

A more adequate probation system and the creation of district juvenile courts entirely separate from adult criminal courts, was advocated by Herbert C. Parsons, well-known penologist, at a dinner meeting last night of the Massachusetts Child Council in the Twentieth Century Club.

In not maintaining the right of privacy of hearing for juveniles, in many instances, he declared the present courts are violating the spirit of the law of 1906.

Reuben L. Lurie, Boston lawyer, asserted that it is high time that judges who understand children, some of them women probably, should be seated on the juvenile bench.

Labor Laws Tightened In Rhode Island

But Flaws Are Discovered in Some of Hastily Passed Bills

School Age Extended

Maximum Hour Law for Women Included In New Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11—Thousands of employers, wage-earners and salaried persons in this State are examining recently-enacted labor laws which now are going into effect, to see how this new legislation will affect themselves and their business. Many of the measures were passed in the closing rush of the legislative session and flaws already have been discovered in some of them which may delay or complicate their application.

Acts prohibiting industrial homework unless licensed by the State Department of Labor, and fixing the maximum hours for women and for minors under 18 years old at 48 a week and nine a day—instead of 54 and 10—became effective last week.

School Age Extended

After July 1 children must stay in school until 16 instead of 15. Children under the age limit will not be allowed to work in factories at any time. If they obtain permits, however, they may accept part-time positions in business or mercantile establishments.

Rhode Island's minimum wage law also becomes effective July 1, but this measure is believed to be limited by the United States Supreme Court's invalidation of the New York minimum wage law.

Far-reaching amendments to the workmen's compensation laws will become effective on July 15.

Among the new or changed laws that have been in effect since the closing of the legislative session is the Anti-Injunction Act and a requirement that contracts on state, city or town public works pay employees weekly and also pay trucking expenses within 90 days.

Jobs Insurance Effective

The state unemployment insurance system, affecting employers and employees where four or more persons work, is being set up, though first collections are not scheduled until next January. State employees among several classes not affected by the unemployment insurance law will come under a state retirement plan which starts July 1.

The Legislature also has passed a law requiring installation of pick locks on all textile looms by Jan. 1, 1938, and a bill creating a bureau to administer a fund for relief of dependents of policemen who lose their lives while on line of duty.

So much misunderstanding has developed over new legislation that L. Metcalf Walling, state director of labor, has decided to allow a short period of grace in enforcement of the industrial homework law and possibly some others that are supposedly now in effect.

Labor legislation enacted at the last session greatly broadens the duties of the Department of Labor and provides for many additional bureaus or commissions, many of which have yet to be filled.

Of all the new legislation, Mr. Walling says, the 48-hour-week law will affect the greatest number of persons. Since 1913, he points out, it has been unlawful in this State to require women and children to work more than 10 hours daily or more than 54 hours a week.

"The new law," Mr. Walling says, "brings Rhode Island into line with Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and other industrially-advanced and progressively-minded states.

Effectiveness Is Widened

"The law affects women and minors in any establishment, whether it is factory, store or restaurant, whereas some of the other laws, such as the Compensation Act, affect only employees in establishments where four or more are employed."

Another important provision of the law, according to Mr. Walling, is that it requires employers to post minimum wage rates, whether on a time or piece work basis, in the establishment where women or minors are working.

The director believes the new child labor law to be one of the finest of its kind in the United States.

Committeewoman

Wide World

Mabel Batchelder

Member of Republican National Committee From Massachusetts

Income of $4300 For Each Family, Goal of League

AMHERST, Mass., June 11 (AP)—E. R. Bowen of New York, general secretary of the Co-operative League of America, pictured today "a co-operative community beautiful" in which every family would have an income of at least $4300 a year.

Mr. Bowen told the ninth annual New England Institute of Co-operation that our present resources and national assets would guarantee that amount to every family under a "truly co-operative organization of society."

"The foundation of American democracy is universal ownership of productive property," he said, "yet we are rapidly becoming beggars in our own land."

The New Yorker challenged anyone to show that Government control ever lowered prices generally. "It can only stabilize prices," he explained.

The elimination of profits is the only way to correct the present situation in which 70 per cent of American families spend their entire income on bare necessities of life, he said.

Mr. Bowen told the conference 20 per cent of all business fail each year and 50 per cent of the residents of towns of over 2500 population were tenants, owning little or no property.

English High School Class of 1886 Plans Reunion on June 17

Fifty years ago 123 boys were handed diplomas as graduates from English High School, class of 1886.

Today, 40 survivors of that class are arranging to drop business cares for a brief interval, journey from all sections of eastern United States to Boston, to attend the fiftieth reunion and anniversary on June 17, at the school building on Montgomery Street.

Scattered far and wide, many having won success in their chosen professions, the "boys" are to visit the farm of "Chick" Howe, a classmate, at Pepperell, Mass., for luncheon and a plunge in the "Ole Swimming Hole." Dinner is to be served at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

Near-by members of the class planning to attend include Charles Hayden, president of Hayden Stone & Co. of New York; Judge A. K. Cohen of the Boston Municipal Court; Dr. H. M. Goodwin, member of the faculty, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; George S. Parker, president of Boston Real Estate Exchange; Dr. William G. Howard, professor of German at Harvard University; Charles E. Monroe, wool merchant, and Sears Gallagher, landscape artist.

Opening Day Set For Women's Hall At Middlebury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 11—Forest Hall, new $350,000 Middlebury College women's dormitory, will be dedicated on June 13. Speakers for the dedication will include Percival Wilds of New York City, trustee chairman of the building committee; Dwight James Baum, architect; Grover C. Burrows, of Hegeman Harris, New York contractors; and a representative of the college. A gold key to the building will be given by Mr. Baum to Mr. Wilds, who will in turn present it to the college.

Funds for the dormitory were provided by the sale to the Government of extensive forest lands willed to the college by Joseph Battell in 1915. The structure is faced with gray limestone cut from the same eldges that supplied stone for the buildings of College Row a century ago. The lines of these old buildings were followed in the design of the Hall.

Each student room is provided with a four-poster bed, table and dresser, bookcase, chiffonier or built-in chest and lounging and straight chairs, all in maple. Distinctive marks of decoration are maple sugar buckets used for waste baskets and hooked and braided rugs.

N. E. Delegates Turn Eyes on Second Place

Bridges Has Complete Support of N. H. Group for Vice-Presidency

Other States at Sea

Indications Point to Practically Solid Support for Governor Landon

Prospects that New England delegates to the Republican National Convention will go solidly for Governor Landon increased today.

No such unanimity, however, marked the vice-presidential discussion.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges held the full-fledged support of his own New Hampshire delegation. Connecticut still appeared in favor of Representative James W. Wadsworth for the vice-presidential nomination.

In Massachusetts talk of a coalition ticket—with a Democrat running for Vice-President—continued to be heard.

Early reports on the New England delegation's lineup for the presidential nomination were:

Delegates	State	Landon	Knox
13	Maine	13	—
11	New Hampshire	—	11
9	Vermont	9	—
33	Massachusetts	28	—
8	Rhode Island		Undecided
19	Connecticut	19	—
—		—	—
Tot 93		69	12

Maine Delegates Vote To Cast Their Ballots For Governor Landon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—The Maine delegation to the Republican National Convention voted today to cast its 13 votes for Governor Landon for the Presidential nomination.

Governor Bridges Out In Open as Candidate For the Vice-Presidency

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges came out into the open today as a full-fledged candidate for the Republican vice-presidential nomination.

Young Republicans, seeing in the New Hampshire Executive's record the liberal ideas of younger members of the party, set up headquarters for him and announced he would hold an interview with newspaper men.

Admittedly "receptive" to consideration as the vice-presidential nominee while still an announced candidate for the New Hampshire senatorial nomination, Governor Bridges has not actively campaigned.

He conferred with various young Republican delegations, among them Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington and Delaware, and said they assured him of their support.

His supporters both within and without the New Hampshire delegation claimed sentiment was stronger than ever for the 38-year-old Executive.

Today's important convention session found the delegation virtually solid in support of its previous promise to cast its early votes for Col. Frank Knox, Manchester and Chicago publisher.

Vermont Group Favors Wilson in Second Place

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Vermont delegates to the Republican convention publicly advocated last night the nomination of their

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Public Warned Of Lace Peddlers

Imitations of Irish brogue and lace are the subject of a warning issued by the Boston Better Business Bureau. It appears that peddlers who tell romantic stories of their lives in these seductive accents, are at large again, armed with supplies of "Irish lace"—the origin of which is dubious.

The Bureau has received reports of one group in particular. Its members claim to be students of an orphan school in Northern Ireland who are visiting the United States in order to teach the ancient art of Irish lace making.

The public is invited to report similar cases.

Socialist Speaker Forfeits $50 Bail

NASHUA, N. H., June 11 (AP)—The Rev. George Lyman Paine, Episcopal chaplain at the Boston Sailors' Haven, failed to appear in court today to answer charges of speaking without a permit.

Judge Frank Clancy ordered bail of $50 forfeited, although Morris Scein, counsel for Mr. Paine, informed the court that he would appear for a hearing on Monday. Mr. Paine was arrested while speaking here last night at a rally for Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.

Patients Are Rescued In Army Hospital Fire

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11 (AP)—All patients were carried safely from the army hospital at Fort Adams today while flames swept through the upper floors of the structure.

The blaze started in an upper floor, and army officials said it appeared that the top floor and roof would be a total loss.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"The Case Against Mrs. Ames," with Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:41, 7:35, 10:19. Stage: Ted Lewis with his Rhythm Rhapsody Revue. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." Stage: The Pickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour."

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Fox Movietone News. March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

UPTOWN—"The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "Till We Meet Again," featuring Gertrude Michael and Herbert Marshall. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Gargan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:48, 5:34, 8:22.

BOSTON — "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Two in Revolt," featuring a trained dog, Lightning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 8:20.

Tonight at the Pops

TUFTS NIGHT

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
a. Medley—Fantasia on Tufts Airs
J. W. Morton, '11
b. That's Why! ..... N. S. Bean, '30
c. Dear Alma Mater ..... L. R. Lewis, '87
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossolov
Bolero ..... Ravel
Tufts Songs with Orchestra.
"Du und Du," Waltzes from "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
"We Saw the Sea," from "Follow the Fleet" ..... Berlin

TREMONT—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 9, 11:53 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

EXETER—Irvin Cobb and Rochelle Hudson in "Everybody's Old Man." 3:15, 6:14, 9:10. Also "Leatherecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Return of Jimmy Valentine." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Under Two Flags," with Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. 11:34 a. m., 2:12, 5, 7:48, 1:30. Also "Bunker Bean." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:10.

Radio Programs
On Page 13

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "A Day's Journey," "Water Sports," "Coral Island of the Atlantic," "Fisherman's Luck," "Popular Science," newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Trouble for Two." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also "Devil's Squadron," with Richard Dix. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9. Tomorrow: Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Also "Speed," with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie.

MODERN—"A Message to Garcia," featuring Wallace Beery, Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 10:18 a. m., 1:07, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gertrude Michael in "Forgotten Faces." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:27, 8:15.

UNIVERSITY — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also: "I Married a Doctor," with Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Music

ALLSTON WPA CONCERT—County Concert Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets, 8.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. Sanders Theater, Harvard University, 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Gauguin" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. St. Louis Browns, 3. Ladies' Day.

Flint-Bruce's
Home Planning Month
A special event that gives you the Lewest and latest ideas in home furnishing, and a whole series of special values, to help you carry out these new ideas with the minimum of spending.
FLINT-BRUCE
103 ASYLUM and 150 TRUMBULL
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THE OLD RELIABLE QUALITY SERVICE NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY
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in Interesting Display
in New Shop Attracts
many customers to our fifth floor! Strongly constructed, vividly colored modern articles pleasingly priced — everything from sunroom sets to gliders!
FIFTH FLOOR

G. FOX & COMPANY
Established 1847 Hartford
Listen to Fox's Morning Watch over WTIC every morning from 7 to 8
Fox's June Men's Week
Breaks with a bang on Monday morning and what a sale it's going to be! There are simply a multitude of outstanding values that you can't afford to miss.
Accessories—Street Floor
Clothing, Shoes, Sporting Goods —Second Floor

HARTFORD, CONN.
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5. German E. (Germany).

Springfield Fair Lists $59,795 In Exposition Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 11—Offering a total of $59,795 in cash premiums, specials and trophies, the general prize list of the twentieth anniversary Eastern States Exposition from Sept. 20 to 26 incdlusive, has been issued.

Of the grand total, $17,910 will be awarded to exhibitors in the dairy and beef cattle divisions; $13,380 for draft and show horses; $15,000 for the speed events; $6775 for the several miscellaneous contests and specialty shows, and $6750 has been set aside for junior activities of the boys and girls who will be guests of the management for Exposition Week.

In the major dairy breeds, prizes offered are: Holsteins, $1699; Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys, $1690 each, and Brown Swiss, $750. In the dual purpose breeds, Devons have been allotted $810 and Milking Shorthorns, $2105. Beef cattle exhibitors will compete for $2180 in the Hereford classes and $2030 in Aberdeen Angus. Boy and girl baby beef entrants have been offered $750, and $2331 has been set up for 4-H club dairy calves, the remainder of the cattle prize money going to grand champion steers and the group classes.

Prizes offered for the Springfield Horse Show which takes place each week day evening in the Exposition Coliseum amount to $12,630, and $750 has been set up for draft horses and draft horses in harness in the breeding sections. The miscellaneous day to day events include ox-drawing contest, dynamometer horse pulling contest, cat show, A. K. C. dog show, poultry show, sheep dog trials, New England onion and potato show, New England championship woodchopping and woodsawing contest, national quilt show, fruit show, Grange horseshoe pitching tournament, junior music festival, Future Farmers of America vocational oratory contest, and the Students' Intercollegiate livestock and dairy products judging contests.

Purses of $10,000 have been hung up for the four-day light harness race meet from Monday to Thursday, Sept. 21 to 24, inclusive, and $5000 awaits the winners of the two-day championship automobile race meet of Friday and Saturday, Sept. 25 and 26.

Boston Pilot Rewards Contest Winners

By a Staff Photographer

Ready for Flight Over Boston

Ten Pupils of the Frank A. Day Junior High School of Newtonville, Mass., With Capt. William H. Wincipaw, Pilot, Left; R. H. Morse, an Instructor, and Russell V. Burkhardt, Principal, Extreme Right, as They Lined Up Preparatory to a Flight Over Boston and Newton

Vermont Farms Growing Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 11—The downward trend in the number of farms in Vermont will continue over a period of time, but the average size of farms will increase slightly over the 1935 average of 149.4 acres, according to the opinion of leading farmers throughout the State.

This conclusion was reached by county committees of farmers, following the consideration of trends in agriculture at a series of meetings held in all counties of the State last winter.

Newtonville Pupils Given Essay Prize Of Flight Over City

Ten Newton high school boys and girls today soared for an hour over Boston and Newton in an airplane as the reward of their scholastic endeavors. The students were from the Frank A. Day Junior High School of Newtonville and were winners in an aviation essay contest.

The prize-winning flight was given them by Capt. William H. Wincipaw, New England commercial flier noted for his Christmas Day flights to the lighthouses along the New England coast.

The entire student body of the Frank A. Day school turned out to watch the prize winners soar over their school building. The winners also looked down upon the new air marker which this air-minded group of students assisted in constructing. Their principal, Russell V. Burkhardt, accompanied them on the flight.

Dr. Marsh to Give B. U. Baccalaureate

The subject chosen by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, for the Baccalaureate sermon he will deliver to approximately 1200 members of the 1936 graduating class of Boston University, on Sunday, June 14, is "The Indispensable Element in Education" Traditionally the major feature of the annual Boston University Baccalaureate services, which are held each year in Symphony Hall, this sermon given by the university president marks his last formal appearance for the purpose of giving a message to the graduating students.

At the commencement program on June 15 his role is that of presiding officer at the ceremonies. At the baccalaureate, former Gov. Frank G. Allen, president of the Boston University Board of Trustees, will introduce the participants on the program. Another interesting feature of the Baccalaureate this year, as announced today, will be the appearance of the 12 deans of the university on the platform.

Smith College Geologists to Probe Into Mysteries of Black Hills Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 11—The Smith College field expedition in geology will again spend July and August in the Black Hills of South Dakota, tracing still farther the limits of the ancient marine inundation which some 500,000,000 years ago covered the Great Plains country of the West.

Evidence of the existence of such a sea was first discovered in 1932, when the Smith College group found remains of extinct crab-like shell fish in the most ancient of the fossil bearing rocks near Deadwood in the Black Hills.

Since then, in successive seasons of field work, the department of geology has ferreted an increasing amount of information out of the strata and has linked the shallow waters which once covered the Great Plains with a contemporaneous sea which spread from the Great Lakes to the Appalachian Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico.

This year's field trip is designed to finish up this body of research, which Profs. Howard A. Meyerhoff and Robert F. Collins, both of the Smith College department of geology, have been carrying out in collaboration with Dr. Christina Lochman of Mount Holyoke College, who will join the group this summer. They also intend to investigate farther the tropical conditions which the three geologists believe to have followed the departure of the sea.

They base their belief that this part of the country once enjoyed a tropical climate like that of the West Indies today on the discoveries made during the summers of 1934 and 1935. At that time the smith College party found ancient limestone caverns and brick red soils deeply buried beneath the younger deposits of several hundred million years and recently revealed by the erosive action of streams in the mountain belts. The old soils are of such a nature that they can only have been formed under tropical conditions. A new feature of the trip this summer will be a physiographic investigation and a study of the economic minerals in the Black Hills.

This year the group will be purely a research group, rather than a course for undergraduates. In addition to Professor Meyerhoff and Miss Lochman, two other members of the Smith College geology department, Miss Elizabeth Olmstead and Miss Helen Stobbe, will go on the trip, and it is possible that two or three students may accompany the group. Some of the work will be done from camp, but headquarters will be maintained at Twelve Mile Ranch near Custer in South Dakota and not far from the Wyoming border.

State Director Takes Over Federal Theater Project

The resignation of W. Duncan Russell as executive director of the Boston Project of the Federal Theater of Massachusetts is announced by the state director, Leonard L. Gallagher.

The resignation of Mr. Russell is explained as the result of increased duties in directing the Adult Recreaton Project of Boston and the Community Service of Boston. Effective today, the activities of the Federal Theater of Massachusetts will be under the supervision of Mr. Gallagher.

International Relations Institute 11-Day Session Slated at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 11—The fifth annual New England Institute of International Relations will begin an 11-day session at Wellesley College, here, on June 23. It is sponsored jointly by the Congregational Council for Social Action and the American Friends Service Committee, which this year has arranged for 10 such institutes in a chain of colleges reaching from coast to coast.

The stated purpose of the institutes is to provide an intensive course of study in international relations, to analyze problems which confuse international life today and to reveal underlying causes behind dominant world trends.

Discussion Scheduled

As in previous years, a number of teachers, ministers, college and graduate students, and others interested in promoting international understanding and good will, are to have this opportunity to discuss current problems with a group of outstanding authorities on international relations.

The faculty this summer will be composed of the following men and women:

Harry A. Overstreet, head of the department of philosophy and psychology at the College of the City of New York, will deal with "The Psychological Approach to War and Peace."

J. Emlyn Williams, Central European correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor: "European International Relations."

Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at the Hartford Seminary Foundation: "Social and Spiritual Approaches to World Peace."

World Co-operation

William E. Lingelbach, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania: "Democracy, Dictatorship and World Co-operation."

Miss Jeanette Rankin, first woman elected to the Congress of the United States, who voted against entry into the World War in 1917: "Individual and Group Action."

Dr. T. Z. Koo, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China: "Tensions in the Far East."

Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Association: "Organizing a World Community."

Peace Programs

Roswell P. Barnes, minister of the University Heights Presbyterian Church in New York City and lecturer at the New School for Social Research: "Effective Peace Programs."

Earle Micajah Winslow, former head of department of economics and sociology at Tufts College: "Economic Aspects of International Problems."

Lectures open to the public will be delivered in Alumnae Hall on the following evenings: June 23, by Jeanette Rankin; June 24, by William E. Lingelbach; June 25, by Hornell Hart; June 26, by Roswell P. Barnes; June 28, a joint meeting with the Episcopal Conference, addressed by Reinhold Niebuhr; June 29, by J. Emlyn Williams; June 30, by Clark E. Eichelberger; July 1, by Harry A. Overstreet; and July 2, by Dr. T. Z. Koo.

Boats, Lakes and Shore Ready for Rush When Hot Weather Engulfs City Folk

Cooling off on scorching summer days is not difficult for inhabitants of Boston and its surrounding towns. Sea-shore breezes and salty spray are within easy motoring distance. Lakes and ponds abound in the New England hinterland. And, of course, stay-at-homes are permitted to enjoy the refreshing qualities of Boston's famous east wind.

Boat rides to the beaches—Boston to Nantasket, Boston to Provincetown, Boston to Plymouth—are popular trips with seekers of atmospheric relief. Repainted, revamped and engines attuned, capacious steamships are ready to cater to the pleasure seeking for runs to various points. Vieing for the increased boat traffic, a new steamer, the Romance, is expected to ply between Boston and Provincetown.

Beaches in several instances offer other entertainment in addition to the aquatic. Leaving the heat of the city, Bostonians can "cool off" on the short sail to Revere Beach via the East Boston ferry, or to Nantasket Beach by way of the daily steamers, and within a short time enjoy—as well as sun-spangled sands and ocean breezes—the facilities of dancing pavilions and amusement parks.

Apart from the fact that a slightly changed track has added more speed to the roller coaster, and the body-jerking "Whip" has been revamped to give greater thrills to its patrons, Nantasket's Paragon Park has changed very little from last year. Of course, it is glorified by a plentiful application of clean new paint everywhere. All beaches are preparing their facilities for the influx of summer business, remodeling and renovating machines and amusements that could not be re-newed.

Publicity Group To Hear Bernays

Edward L. Bernays of New York City, internationally known as a public relations counselor for business corporations and the government, and lecturer at Columbia University, will speak before the annual national conference of the American College Publicity Association, which will hold a four-day meeting at the Parker House, Boston, June 24 to 28. Mr. Bernays was a pioneer lecturer on the subject of public relations in any American university.

This will be the first time that the American College Publicity Association, an organization of approximately 300 publicity directors for colleges and universities throughout the country, will visit Boston as a group.

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Aiken to Open Socialist Labor Drive in Boston

John W. Aiken, hardwood finisher of Chelsea, Mass., and Socialist-Labor Party candidate for president of the United States, will begin his national campaign tour with a mass meeting in Tremont Temple tomorrow night, at 8 p. m. Mr. Aiken will explain the Socialist-Labor Party's program for an industrial form of government to take the place of the present political form which is predicated on the existence of private property as the means of wealth production.

Born in Saugus, Mass., the son of a Civil War veteran, Mr. Aiken left school at the age of 14 to enter industry. A strike soon swept him into the Socialist movement. A keen student, he quickly absorbed the works of Daniel DeLeon, who had adapted the Marxian theory to the industrial conditions of America. Mr. Aiken also studied economics, history, anthropology, sociology and five languages.

Economic Solution

Mr. Aiken believes that he has found in the program of the Socialist Labor Party the only solution to the economic problems facing this country. Unlike the Socialist Party which advocates reform measures. Mr. Aiken shows that "every reform is a concealed measure of reaction" used by the capitalist class toward the inevitable change to the collective ownership of the means of wealth production.

He points out that the parliamentary type of Socialism peculiar to the Social Democrats, typified in this country by the Socialist Party, was largely instrumental in paving the way for the industrial feudal reaction of present-day Germany and Austria.

Scorns "United Front"

Scorning all the "united front" tactics of the Socialists and Communists, Mr. Aiken will travel 10,000 miles around the United States presenting a program which calls for the organization of Socalist Industrial Unions to "take, hold and operate the industries" for the benefit of the majority—the unions to be the constituent units of the government of the future. "This organization," says Mr. Aiken, "is the only civilized force capable of ensuring the peaceful and orderly solution to the social question."

Waste Sawdust Now Gives Flavor to Maine Herring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, June 11—When the livery stables stopped buying sawdust for bedding, the sawyers felt that their business was slipping. And, when the old-fashioned icehouse gave way to modern refrigeration, there was little to do with this by-product except throw it away.

But now it has come back into its own and is an important item in the preparation of Lubec's standby—smoked fish. While wood is still used in considerable quantities, every smokehouse now has its sawdust bin. When a log is burning well, the "tender" puts half a bucket of dry sawdust on the blaze. This smothers the flame, prevents snapping and also produces a thick, dense and fragrant smoke which shortens, by some days, the curing of a cargo of herring hung in the bays.

Both hardwood and soft wood sawdust is used, and is exchanged for waste herring skins and heads, which the mills sell to the farmers for use as fertilizer.

Maine Conducts Sea Gull Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, June 11—A sea gull survey to determine whether this species of bird is detrimental to native fish is under way in Maine, under the direction of the University of Maine Wild-life Research and Management project. A gull colony with nearly 1000 members was found on Gull Island, the birds showing a marked increase over a year ago. The birds have been increasing in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake and are traveling farther North, many of them nesting in the Allagash and St. John's River districts.

The expedition found 73 nests containing eggs and many others in the process of being built. With one exception, each nest had three eggs, the odd one having but two. Slightly larger than the average hen's egg, gull's eggs are brown and spotted with blue. The hatching period is early in June and Professor Demerritt estimated that a large percentage of the eggs laid would be hatched and the birds reach maturity.

Interest in Figureheads of Old Ships Revived by Cape Cod Search for Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., June 11 — Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, which has been collecting data for a book on old ship figureheads, wants American museums to move all remaining figureheads out of "dark corners" so they can be seen, especially by school children. According to Capt. Oscar Nickerson, president of the chamber, famous figureheads have been pushed out of the way in some museums.

"Of course, the size of the figureheads is chiefly responsible for their placing, but even so, the entire subject is so important historically and romantically that the figureheads should be featured," says Captain Nickerson.

"We have been doing research in cities throughout the East during the past eight months to collect photographs and data for our book, but we have not obtained all of the available material. There are many figureheads in private possession or photographs in private collections of figureheads that no longer exist.

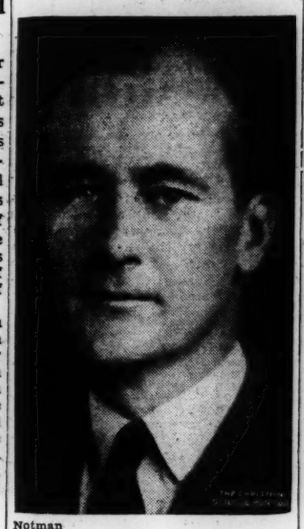
"We are interested in the whole subject because of its historic significance and because Cape Cod men were captains of so many of the ships that carried figureheads. We would like to see some national effort to preserve the figureheads that remain in private possession by getting them into museums and to have the museums give more prominence to this subject. We may sponsor the gathering later of more of the fast disappearing records and data.

"The best displayed collection of figurehead in this country is at the Mariner's Museum at Newport News, Virginia."

Captain Nickerson is himself an old-time sea captain who sailed the seas when every ship carried a figurehead.

A Man in the News

Author Has Fun Writing History



Notman

Samuel Eliot Morison
Recipient of Harvard Grant

It is no easy job to make American history ingratiating reading. Or, to have any fun writing it. But persons reading Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison's new collection of studies of New England intellectual life in the 17th century say he has the gift of doing both.

Professor Morison is one of the four Harvard professors—the others being James P. Baxter, Arthur M. Schlesinger and Frederick Merk—named yesterday as recipients of a grant from the university for the publication next year of a "Guide to American History." This work will be successor to the 1912 revision of the Channing, Turner and Hart "Guide," first issued in the 1890's.

Studied Abroad

Professor Morison was born in Boston in 1887. He prepared at Noble and Greenough and St. Paul schools, took his A. B. degree at Harvard in 1908 and his Ph. D. in 1912. After an M. A. taken at Oxford in 1922 and scome study at L'Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris, he was selected to hold the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth chair of American history at Oxford, from 1922 to 1925.

Young people know about Professor Morison through his contribution to the Old South Leaflets. The Old South work was established by Miss Mary Hemenway, and at her passing was carried on by the Old South Association. The underlying idea was to present historical matter so accurately and, withal, so pleasantly, that young people would become interested in American history and in politics and thus become better citizens.

Paul Revere's Ride

One cannot achieve such an end with mere dry-as-dust recitals of facts. With this thought in mind, Professor Morison began his Old South Leaflet on Paul Revere's Ride, for instance, with the provocative sentence, "Paul Revere really lived, and his midnight ride actually took place."

In case you think that is obvious, it should be said that not a few people have the idea that there never was such a person as Paul Revere and hence no midnight ride.

Professor Morison learned from a deposition sworn to by Paul Revere that the ride was more dramatic than the one described in Longfellow's poem. Longfellow obtained the actual facts from a letter Revere wrote 22 years after the ride, and which he based on the deposition.

True Story of Ride

According to Revere's own deposition, he was sent for at about 10 o'clock on the evening of April 18 by Dr. Joseph Warren who told him simply to go to Lexington, Mass., and tell Samuel Adams and John Hancock that a number of soldiers—light troops and Grenadiers—were marching to the bottom of Boston Common where boats were waiting to take them to Lexington by the Cambridge River, and that then they were going on to Concord.

Professor Morison's description of the adventures of Revere that night is much livelier than the Longfellow poem and shows why a great many more young people have become interested in American historical incidents through the Old South leaflets than probably would have noticed them, without the touches of an able historian who is also a good writer.

Professor Morison was instructor in history at the University of California in 1914, but returned to Harvard in 1915 to be, successively, instructor, lecturer and professor.

More Government Study Planned For Pawtucket High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 11—Sweeping changes in the curriculum of senior and junior high schools in this city to provide more emphasis on American history and government have been announced by Frank A. R. Allen, superintendent of schools.

Beginning in September, all students in the schools who are candidates for college will be required to take a thorough course in American history, and not simply be exposed to the subject.

In previous years, the superintendent says, pupils have been permitted to graduate even though they were deficient in history. Consequently, he says, they have treated the subject lightly and many of them have obtained no real knowledge from the course.

Courses in civics, to give a practical working knowledge of federal, state and municipal government, as well as new courses in sociology also will be required.

Students generally, Mr. Allen says, show an astounding ignorance of government. Few of them know the elementary facts of governments, how they operate and the relations between the governments and the people.

"Our aim," Mr. Allen says, "will be to give the pupils more than a passing acquaintance with their government and institutions so that they will be in a position later on in life to contribute something of their own to the development of the country and pass judgment intelligently on the modifications required from time to time by constant changes in our economic and social environment."

Linked with the study of civics, Mr. Allen says, should be a study of sociological problems, especially today when the economic problems of society are so closely related to government. Later in life, he says, these problems will be thrust on the pupils and they should be prepared to meet them as far as possible.

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Weeks and Saltonstall Spar For Advantage at Convention

Up and Down Beacon Hill

As the Republican pre-primary state convention draws near, a bitter inner party battle looms over the order in which candidates for the seven major offices shall be endorsed.

The usual procedure, adopted by Republican and Democratic conventions and continued by the Democrats this year, calls for the selection of a senatorial candidate first, a gubernatorial candidate second, and so on down the line. But this year the presence of Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, in the fight for United States Senator, and Representative Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Speaker of the House, in the contest for Governor, makes revision of the order highly desirable from the Saltonstall standpoint.

Scattering Nominations

Ordinarily party leaders endeavor to scatter the nominations for the major offices about the state so that each section will have a "favorite son" on the ticket. The political theory is that such a ticket will unite all sections behind the party. The selection of a Senatorial and a gubernatorial candidate from the same Senatorial district, let alone the same city, is avoided wherever possible.

Thus it is plainly evident that the Saltonstall forces definitely desire to stage the gubernatorial contest first at the convention, which will be at Springfield, June 18, 19 and 20. By such an arrangement Representative Saltonstall will have the first and best "crack" at the post he seeks. There would be no possible danger that a Weeks' victory will sidetrack the Saltonstall train.

Weeks Opposes Plan

On the other hand, it is equally plain that Sinclair Weeks' best chance is to force adherence to the usual order of endorsing candidates. As for Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the other important candidate for United States Senator, it would appear smart strategy for his supporters to side with the Saltonstall group, particularly when it is understood Representative Saltonstall leads all candidates for Governor at the present time.

What the outcome of promised struggle will be no one is willing to predict at the present time.

'Stop Saltonstall' Move

Meanwhile, there is some talk of a "Stop Saltonstall" movement just as before the Democratic convention "Stop Hurley" talk was heard. True, the Saltonstall murmurs are not very loud but they are there just the same.

One of the arguments against the Saltonstall candidacy is that if the Speaker is endorsed at the convention, the Republican ticket will be topped by two "blue-blood, Harvard candidates, one for Governor and another for Senator. While the plea may be made that Sinclair Weeks is not truly a so-called "blue blood," the Democratic forces would certainly fire the charge. Representative Lodge, with his ancestral connections, is particularly vulnerable to the charge.

"Blue-Blood" Charge

Therefore, the "blue-blood" challenge would be hurled at either of the senatorial candidates and Representative Saltonstall. The Democrats, headed by Governor Curley, made capital of the bluish tinge of the Republican ticket in 1934. They might be able to repeat, in the opinion of some G. O. P. politicians.

For this reason, these same men contend the Republican Party, to obtain a balanced ticket must nominate for Governor either John W. Haigis, Greenfield business man and liberal, or Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County. Neither of these men can be termed "blue bloods" by any stretch of Democratic imagination.

Bates and McSweeney

To go further, the balanced-ticket men insist the party should draft either Mayor George J. Bates of Salem or State Senator William H. McSweeney from the same city both of whom are Irish-Americans. The contention is either of these men would attract a portion of the Irish-American vote, of which the Republican Party has obtained very little in the past.

On the other hand, those who see no danger in endorsing "blue-bloods" for the two top posts are saying, "Since when it is a crime to have ancestors who served the State and nation well?" These same persons contend smart employment of this same ancestral background will result in an advantage to the Republican Party rather than a disadvantage. The only question they really leave unanswered is whether the Republican candidates will prove smart enough to turn the "blue-blood" charges into boomerangs against the criticizing Democrats.

Edgar M. Mills

Home of Two Presidents of the United States

By a Staff Artist

The Adams Mansion, Quincy, Mass.

A New England Album—IV

Quincy, Mass., is the only city in the United States which may claim the distinction of having been the birthplace for two Presidents. Though neither John Adams, America's second President, nor John Quincy Adams, who later filled the Chief Executive's position, were born in the Adams mansion, their public and private lives were both associated with this beautiful Colonial home.

It is a comfortable, substantial-looking gambrel-roofed building, the antique beauty of which is enhanced by the gardens, shrubs and trees which decorate the surrounding grounds. Behind the dwelling, a natural slope descends to a small brook which runs through the property.

The house was originally built by a Mr. Vassall, many years before the Revolution and was purchased about 1783 by the elder Adams. Succeeding generations of the family have altered the face of the old place somewhat, but its simple exterior and snug, quiet interior have remained largely unchanged and the mansion still retains the atmosphere of New England in its early days.

Evidence All In In Schools Case

(Continued from Page 11)

and Brown. They are still on trial for attempted larceny, conspiracy to steal, soliciting to give a bribe and conspiracy to solicit to give a bribe.

During the course of a severe cross-examination by Mr. Doyle, yesterday, Carroll denied having had any part in a conspiracy to sell jobs of schoolteachers.

The witness frequently used such phrases as "that's absurd," "that's ridiculous," and "do you think I'm crazy" in his answers and was warned to confine himself to "yes" or "no" by Judge Gibbs. Several times, he turned away from the district attorney, faced the jury and prefaced an answer with "Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury."

Carroll's only admission was that he did offer to find out why Miss Brennan, a substitute schoolteacher, had not been put on the regular list while some girls who had been graduated after her had received teaching positions. He said he did this at the request of Miss Brennan's relative, Catherine O'Neil, with whom Carroll worked.

The witness denied that Miss O'Neil had known that he was a "directing force" in Dr. Mackey's campaign for the school committee. Asked whether he was Dr. Mackey's campaign manager, Carroll replied: "I'm not that conceited."

Carroll testified that Miss O'Neil had asked him about the possibilities of her cousin's receiving a permanent position shortly before the election (Nov. 5). After the election, he had met Miss Brennan, in the meantime having checked up on her status at the school committee offices. The witness said he had suggested to Miss Brennan that Brown would be able to help her because he had more time than Carroll.

Maurice J. Tobin, school committeeman, testified that no appointment could be made by the committee without the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, Patrick T. Campbell. If there were any bribery plots being hatched, Mr. Campbell would have been the logical person to approach, not the school committee, he stated.

N. E. Delegates Turn Eyes On Second Place

(Continued from Page 11)

own chairman, former Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, for the Vice-Presidency.

Equally as reticent as Calvin Coolidge the last Vermonter who served as Vice-President, Mr. Wilson's only comment on his candidacy was: "There's some talk about it."

Last night Mr. Wilson said he believed the delegation probably favored Senator Vandenberg as a running mate for Governor Landon, to whom the nine votes of Vermont already have been pledged in caucus.

Rhode Island Delegates Undecided on President

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—(AP)—The Rhode Island delegation still had to make up its mind today as to whom to give its eight votes for the Republican presidential nomination.

With the hour for making nominations almost at hand, Chairman Ira Lloyd Letts called a last minute conference, but gave no indication as to the delegation's probable action.

The group discussed candidates for nearly an hour yesterday in executive session apparently without reaching a decision.

Massachusetts at Sea On the Vice-Presidency

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Massachusetts delegates looked forward today to the high light of their convention activity, the presidential nominations, with two ideas uppermost—a rousing Landon demonstration and the settling of their position regarding a vice-presidential choice.

There has been no poll of the delegation but the majority will vote for Landon, and the chairman of the group, Gaspar G. Bacon, will deliver one of the seconding speeches.

The vice-presidency question has devolved into a discussion of a coalition ticket. There is a strong sentiment in the state delegation for such a slate. Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., of Boston, in a statement late last night, said he was more than ever convinced such a ticket would be conducive to success.

Connecticut Wavering

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—A possibility developed today that while Connecticut would cast its 19 votes solidly for Governor Landon, for the Republican presidential nomination it might waver in its support for Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York for the Vice-Presidency.

Chairman J. Henry Roraback has insisted the delegation would vote for Mr. Wadsworth and has asserted repeatedly the latter would get the nomination.

New Revelations In the Dolan Case

(Continued from Page 11)

floor above Mr. Dolan. He had never sold securities to the city until that gentleman became city treasurer.

Mr. Dodge brought out that 14 of the 15 bond sales made by Mr. Dever to the city had been through the Legal Securities. The securities were purchased from issuing brokers by the Legal Securities, who turned them over to Mr. Dever, who sold them to the city.

An example of the manner in which these bonds were paid for was given in a $319,276.50 sale. Mr. Dever received a check for this amount from the city and later on the same day paid a slightly smaller amount to Legal Securities. His profit on this one transaction was only $375.

"Did you know," asked Mr. Dodge, "that the Legal Securities Corporation had previously made up to $10,000 on those bonds?"

The witness replied that he had not known this.

Mr. Dodge said that in all this time, the defendant's bank account had never been large enough to carry on such an extensive business.

Mr. Dever repeatedly denied that he ever had any idea of the profits made by the Legal Securities Corporation on the bonds he purchased from that company, and in no single instance could he recall who had influenced him to purchase from Legal Securities.

Again and again, Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, asked Mr. Dever how brokers know what issues are on sale. Each time the witness replied that those things are all known "in the trade," but he could not recall why he always found the particular bonds he sought, in Legal Securities.

"You didn't know that Legal Securities profited on the various transactions, did you?" asked Mr. Dodge.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

"When you sold these bonds to the city, did you tell Mr. Dolan where you got them?"

"No, sir."

"As a matter of fact, you found out that the Legal Securities had those bonds before you talked with Mr. Dolan about a sale, didn't you?"

"No, sir."

"You had talks with Legal Securities in every case before you bought bonds from them, didn't you?"

"I would say, 'first'—no."

Mr. Dever denied having known that many of the bonds he bought from the Legal Securities Corporation were originally offered for sale by the Halsey-Stuart Company.

"I thought you always had information about issues from bond circulars," observed Mr. Dodge.

"Yes, but I didn't know about the Halsey-Stuart situation," replied Mr. Dever.

"Did Mr. Dolan, City Treasurer, ever tell you that he was hunting around to buy bonds at the lowest possible price?"

"No, he didn't tell me that."

Mr. Dodge told the court that on all the bonds that the city purchased from Mr. Dever, it paid at least three brokerage commissions—one to the issuing broker, another to the Legal Securities Corporation and a third to Mr. Dever.

"That is often done," said the witness.

The next witness was Edmund D. Frye, manager of the Boston branch of Estabrook and Company, who told the court that although his company had sold bonds to the city of Boston for years, these sales ceased during the time that Mr. Dolan was city treasurer. Mr. Frye said that his firm would have been willing to sell bonds to the city without the usual dealer's concession.

Under cross-examination by Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Mr. Dolan, the witness admitted that in many sales of bonds to the city by Estabrook and Company since 1900, the dealer's concession had not been disregarded.

Referring to Mr. Dodge's assertions that Mr. Dever had carried too small a bank account for the size of his business, Mr. Mahoney asked:

"Can dealers handle large bond transactions without a large capital outlay?"

"Yes, sir, in many instances."

Curley Still Hopes For Judge Measure

(Continued from Page 11)

recipients of old-age assistance. The legislation must be passed if Massachusets is to obtain federal assistance in the matter of old-age assistance costs. At present the State pays one third of these costs and the cities and towns the remain two thirds. If the legislation is adopted, Massachusets will be eligible for federal grants up to $15 a month in each case.

Representative Albert Bigelow, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, warned that the age reduction would add $10,000,000 to the present old-age assistance bill, if the federal act were declared unconstituional. Therefore, he urged the effective date of the act be made Jan. 1, 1938.

Before the Senate recessed for lunch it passed to be engrossed a bill abolishing the defense of imputed negligence in automobile accident cases in which children are injured or killed. Under the present law a driver may offer the defense of imputed negligence on the part of the child or parent.

Action on the measure has been delayed for several weeks. Opponents declared this law will result in largely increased automobile insurance rates. Proponents argued the bill will extend to children much needed protection.

Also before lunch the Senate ordered to a third reading a bill passed by the House, abolishing the present local machinery tax which averages $35 a $1000 of valuations. A new $5 a $1000 flat rate would be substituted under the proposal. City and towns will lose approximately $4,000,000 in revenue through this act.

While anticipating the Governor's latest promised message, the legislature took several important actions.

The House yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill allowing city and town firemen and policemen, except in Boston, to retire at 60 voluntarily and forcing them to retire at 70. The Senate had previously passed the bill. Before the law becomes effective, however, it must be accepted in the individual communities.

A bill establishing state schools of police training was also passed to be engrossed by the House. Under this measure schools would be established in various parts of the State, where police rookies in the various cities and towns may be sent for training. This bill, if passed by the Senate, will make possible uniform training for police which has been provided for firemen for some time. Cities and towns will not be required to send their "rookies" to the schools but undoubtedly most of them will make use of the system.

Inquiry Bill Defeated

The Senate killed a bill providing for a legislative investigation of the New England Watch and Ward Society and passed to be engrossed a bill establishing the Merrimack River Valley Sewerage District. This legislation provides for the construction of a huge trunk sewerage system along the Merrimack, but federal funds must be obtained to do the work.

The Senate threw out a bill preventing department stores from selling eyeglasses. The bill provided that optometrists must own their own stores.

The upper branch also reversed its previous decision to kill a bill abolishing the defense of imputed negligence in automobile accident cases in which children are either injured or killed. Under the present law the driver involved may maintain the defense of imputed negligence on the part of the child or parent involved. Opponents of the measure contend its passage would be greatly increased automobile insurance rates.

Society Drunken Driver Not Exempt

Continuing his drive on drunken drivers, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today suspended indefinitely the driving license of the son of a socially financially and politically prominent Massachusetts family. The defendant was found guilty in the Brookline Court on a charge of drunkenness. His testimony that a "friend" had been driving the car when the defendant was discovered asleep on the wheel while the motor was still running was disproved upon investigation. The "friend," the registrar said, was at home at the time he was said to have been driving the defendant's car.

Mayor Walter J. Cookson

WORCESTER, Mass., June 11 (AP)—Walter J. Cookson, Mayor of Worcester, Mass., who passed on today while attending the Republican national convention in Cleveland, was the city's thirty-eighth mayor.

Elected last fall, he took office Jan. 6, this year.

He was born in Pascoag, R. I., April 17, 1876, coming to Worcester with his parents at the age of four. He was educated in the Worcester public schools and graduated from the Worcester Business Institute. For 25 years he was a member of the school committee, and for the final seven years of that time was school committeeman at large. He was defeated for the mayoralty nomination in 1933, but was elected last year on the Republican ticket, placing the city back in the Republican ranks after it had had a Democratic mayor for four years.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1110kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild: "Mr. Pickwick's**	Madge Marley, songs; Carl	Red Sox-St. Louis game	Recordings and reports
5:15	**a Hundred Years Old"**	Landt; orchestra	Clyde Barrie; orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:30	**"The Singing Lady"**; sketch	**"Answer Me This"**	Lewis Gannett, "Books"	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie; sketch	"Checkerboard"; variety	Dick Tracy; detective sketch	Don Di-Bona's Orchestra
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted"; sketch	"News of Youth"	Bachelors Quartet; pianists
6:30	News; music; sport briefs	Music; soloist; records	Sport reports	Rendezvous; interview
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sport reports; music
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Frank Parker; Bob Hope;	Yankee News Service
7:15	William Hard, comment	Voice of Experience	quartet; Red Nichols's Orch.	"Irish Echoes"; soloists and
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Soloist; popular orchestra	Kate Smith; orchestra	instrumentalists
7:45	Jack Randolph's Orchestra	Revue; popular recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Dramatic sketch
8:00	**John B. Kennedy, comment,**	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra;	Sport comment	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
8:15	**from Republican Convent'n**	Milton Berle, comedian;	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	Red Norvo's Orchestra
8:30	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Henry Hull, actor; Muriel	**Republican Convention, from**	**Little Symphony Orchestra;**
8:45	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dickson, soprano	**Cleveland**	**Bela Rozsa, pianist**
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	Harry Rodgers, organist
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat; Captain Henry; solo-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Melody Treasure Hunt";
9:30	Network musicale	ists; Westerners; blackface	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	amateur song contest
9:45	Network musicale	skits; orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	"Dixieland Band"
10:00	Roy Shields's Revue; soloists;	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-	**Republican National Conven-**	Yankee News Service
10:15	orchestra	sey's Orchestra; Bob Burns;	**tion, from Cleveland**	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30	"Nickelodeon"; comedy;	Virginia Bruce; Ernest	**Dramatizations of the news**	Hugo Mariani and his Cosmo-
10:45	songs; melodrama	Hutcheson; Bert Wheeler	**Republican Convention**	politans; soloist
11:00	Reports; news; George	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Trask's Orchestra
11:15	Harris's Orchestra	Sport Review; Musical Turns	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail drama.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), High School Town Meeting of the Air: "The Supreme Court: Shall Its Power Be Curtailed?"

11:30 WAAE, New England Conservatory of Music recital.

12:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Wightman Cup tennis results, relayed from Wimbledon, England.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

12:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Address, President Roosevelt, from Texas Centennial, Dallas.

After Luncheon

1:30 WB (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation program.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."

3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Philharmonic Concert relayed from Budapest, Hungary.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Moorish Tales," based on Washington Irving stories; read by George Gaul; musical background.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Frank Fay Calling"; Robert Ripley; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild; Yella Pessl, harpsichordist; Hendrik Devries, flutist; Joseph Schuster, cellist.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Miniature Theater"; one-act play.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orch.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Art Club

A GENERAL exhibition of drawings and prints and sculptures by members is on view at the Boston Art Club. Pencil and crayon drawings predominate.

Because portraiture seems the subject which promises a more ready market, many young artists have been specializing in it. The crayon portrait for some reason commands a modest fee and consequently it is made more commonly. Somehow less concentration is given it, commensurate, we suppose, with the return. Several exhibitors at the Art Club show some talent, but in most instances they reveal a laxity, an indisposition to explore the medium, probe its qualities, evince more solid, more penetrating results. Too often they are contented with a casual, generalized likeness which they outline heavily and fill in with unmodulated shadow. Line drawing and crayon have not the added atraction of color which helps often to disguise indifferent workmanship. Pencil and crayon work must be deft, assured and sensitive.

Better are some landscapes drawn with pencil, and some prints. But on the whole the exhibition is not on a high enough level to be shown at the gallery of the Boston Art Club.

Frank Hendry

At the Copley Society there is an exhibition of oils by Frank Hendry. Scenes of the shore and rustic retreats are painted with a poetic visualization. Mr. Hendry uses his brushes in an aggreable manner, without probing technical matters too persistently. His titles are entertaining, such for example as "Place for Good Fishing," and "Flow on Forever," for a running brook.

This exhibition brings to a close the season of exhibiting for the Copley Society. D. A.

Theater Guild Fall Season

"CALL It a Day," with Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper, will be the first play of the fall subscription series offered by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society, opening Oct. 19 at the Shubert Theater. "Idiot's Delight," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, and "Jane Eyre," with Katharine Hepburn, are other plays scheduled.

The final renewal date is June 15, after which time all unrenewed locations will be open to new subscribers. Reservations and subscriptions may be made at the society's office at the Plymouth Theater.

Maine Teacher 'Sold' at Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ellsworth, Maine, June 11

MAINE teachers, affected more or less by cuts in salaries in recent years, may find some consolation in old records preserved in the State, which show the bargaining of town officials in the early days.

In a record book owned by Asa W. Maddocks of North Ellsworth, the vote of the town reads like an auction of Negro slaves in the South prior to the sixties.

In 1854 the following item appears: "Voted, that teacher be put up at auction to the lowest bidder. James B. Dunham bid one dollar and took the teacher."

This is by no means the cheapest price at which early Ellsworth citizens boarded their educator, for in 1849 the price stipulated was 87 cents a week.

The first record of salaries paid a woman teacher appears in 1880, when the rate was fixed at $2.25 a week.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	June 13	Cherbourg	June 19	June 13, 1:00 pm	June 13, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Niagara	Victoria	June 17	June 12, 4:00 pm	June 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4:00 pm	June 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 7:30 pm
Luriline	San Pedro	June 21	June 16, 4:00 pm	June 16, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed for Australia.

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Movers
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find them in the YELLOW PAGES of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

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Boston, Mass.

Bingham Announces Marathon Selections—Japanese Stars to Play in Stadium

Jimmy Foxx's Batting Mark Climbs Fast

By Edwin Rumill

Troubled at the start of the current baseball season with one of the most prolonged batting slumps of his career as an American Leaguer, Jimmy Foxx has finally found the range with a degree of consistency. By hitting safely in five straight games, the Red Sox first baseman has improved his average 17 points, until he now is the club's leading hitter among the regulars.

Foxx has smashed out 12 base hits in his last 20 official times at bat against the White Sox and Tigers, which averages an even .600. Six days ago his mark was a modest .311; but as a result of this recent spurt, this figure has soared to .328. Only Johnny Kroner, who as a reserve infielder has been to the plate only 25 times, is hitting above Foxx. John's mark is .360.

Couldn't Hit in Hub

Even during his greatest years as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics, Foxx had trouble hitting in Fenway Park. He might easily have led the American League on several occasions if those Boston games could have been eliminated from the Philadelphia schedule.

But all through the 1936 spring training season, Foxx insisted that getting base hits in Tom Yawkey's ball yard was the least of his worries. However, Jim admits now that he was concerned very much when the campaign was a month old and he had failed to fall into his usual stride. Even though he has held the home run lead for several weeks and been right up around the top in the important department—Runs Batted In—the husky right-hander has fanned and popped up infield flies much too often for his enjoyment, not to mention the enjoyment of Joe Cronin and the remaining Red Sox.

Welcome, therefore, is the crash of Foxx's big bat against the offerings of opposing pitchers in recent Fenway battles. In the final game of the White Sox series on Sunday, Jimmy crashed a double. In the Monday doubleheader with Detroit, he punched out five hits out of seven tries, including his fourteenth home run of the season. Tuesday he reached Vic Sorrell for two singles and a double. And yesterday he connected with only one hit, a single, but it started the Red Sox on their victory march.

The Tigers scored a run in the first inning on singles by Pete Fox and Charlie Gehringer, and an infield out. Foxx, first up in the second, hit a terrific liner a few yards from the top of the fence, which Goose Goslin fielded on the fly and held to one base. McNair followed with a double, sending Jimmy to third. Then came the prize offensive gesture of the afternoon, a home run by dashing Billy Werber, to give the Red Sox three big runs.

The Sox added another run in the third on doubles by Dusty Cooke and Heinie Manush, which later developed into the deciding marker when the Tigers got to Wes Ferrell for scores in the fifth and seventh. Incidentally, it was Ferrell's eighth victory of the year.

Briefs

Herb Pennock, who was spiked by Hal Trosky during the recent Cleveland series, was back on the first base coaching lines yesterday. It was the only time in Pennock's long career in the majors that he has met with such a mishap, which is something when one considers the number of times Herb must have run over from the pitcher's box to cover first base.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Cronin was back in his old No. 5 slot in the Red Sox batting order yesterday. That particular spot is an important one, because on occasions when the opposition decides to pass Foxx intentionally, the fifth batter is on the well-known "spot." Joe feels himself again at bat and is well equipped to shoulder the burden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ladies' Day tomorrow at Fenway. The Browns, who open their Boston series today, will play a single game and try to solve Lefty Grove's assortment of pitches.

Vermont Elects Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 11—Henry W. Hallinan of Peabody, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1937 baseball team, earning his title by hitting for an average of better than .300 during the 1936 season and making a perfect fielding average. Austin H. Ross of Middlebury and Harry A. MacMillan of Plainfield have been elected co-captains of track, Ross having the honor for the second year, and Max Harris of St. Albans is the new tennis captain. Ross, in addition, is to be co-captain of the 1936 football eleven. He is a four-letter man.

College Baseball Results

Brown 5, Yale 3.
Waseda 5, Princeton 4.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT TONIGHT Mat. Today
DENNIS KING
In New York's Outstanding Dramatic Hit
"PARNELL"
with EDITH BARRETT
(6th Play Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society)
Prices: Eves. 83c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS. 83c to $2.20.

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30—TUFTS NIGHT
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Making Things Interesting for American College Baseball Teams

Waseda University Nine, Which Is Touring the United States. It Has Victories Over Yale and Princeton and Meets Harvard Tomorrow
Bottom Row (Left to Right)—Manager, Tadashi Hoshino; Shozo Wakahara, Pitcher; Kiyoshi Takasu, Third; Capt. Kenichi Oshita, Pitcher; Taichi Satake, Second; Saburo Nagata, R. F.; Yoshitsugu Miyoshi, C. F. Top Row (Left to Right)—Toshiatsu Tsuruzaki, L. F.; Kanemitsu Kondo, Pitcher; Kiyoshi Suzuki, R. F.; Jiro Kawamura, Pitcher; Prof. Chimaki Kageyama; Katsutaka Shirakawa, S. S.; Meisho Go, First; M. Murakato, Catcher; K. Sato, Assistant to Professor Kageyama

New York Team Wins Opening For Griscom Cup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., June 11—The women's golf team representing New York today defeated the high class team from Philadelphia to take the first round lead of 9 to 6. The loser of today's match meets the Boston team tomorrow morning.

Although Edith Quier, winner yesterday of the women's eastern golf crown, held her end up in this morning's play to defeat Mrs. Henry Dietrick, metropolitan New York champion, 4 and 3, Mrs. Lack, a teammate, was unable to turn back the long-hitting Mrs. J. Thorne, who finally downed the Wilmington (Del.) girl, 2 and 1. This left the match even with Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d., Philadelphia, favored to top Mrs. Edward Stevens, her opponent, and to put the Quaker City in the lead. But Mrs. Stevens was shooting beautiful golf, and finally defeated Mrs. Mitchell, 2 and 1.

The New York golfers showed strength in the lower half of their team, with players of fair ratings coming through to top the Philadelphians with decisive scores.

Miss Quier played a steady game. It was quite apparent that Mrs. Dietrich found the yardage a bit too long, for her drives and fairway shots fell shot time after time. Miss Quier's long drives and seconds helped her to continue the consistent golf she has been playing the past few days.

Waseda University And Harvard Meet Tomorrow

Those agile but diminutive Japanese ball players from Waseda University will turn their wares on Harvard tomorrow at Soldiers Field, Boston. The game will attract considerable interest, especially because it is expected that Waseda will pitch that sensation, Shoze Wakahara, who turned in a no-hit, no-run game against Yale at New Haven last Monday.

The Crimson, in a way, hopes that Waseda will start this outstanding pitcher, not because they think they can bat him out of the box, but because they are keenly interested in facing the young man who is considered to be the most brilliant pitcher ever developed in Japanese College circles.

The Japanese team is making a tour of the United States, and at the present is playing a series of six games against Eastern colleges. They have defeated Yale 6 to 0 and Princeton 5 to 4, and lost to Providence 8 to 6 and Boston College 4 to 2 in four starts.

Those who have seen these boys play are impressed with their fielding ability. Double plays are carried out with lightning speed, and ground balls are handled with the ease of the big leaguers.

The outfielders are fleet-footed, and Texas-leaguers, which are ordinarily conceded as hits even in the majors, generally find one of these speedy Waseda outfielders camped under it waiting for the catch.

Because of their small stature, the Japanese boys are forced to carry on under the burden of inferior hitting. Nevertheless Waseda hit safely 17 times against Providence College and Yale, which is giving Harvard something to think about.

The Crimson last met Waseda in Japan Sept. 5, 1934, at which time Harvard was visiting the Orient as guests of Keio University of Japan. On that occasion, the Waseda team defeated the Crimson 17 to 2.

Attracted by the remarkable record of the Waseda tea in its games in the United States, one of the largest gatherings of the season is expected to watch the contest at Soldiers Field. The batting order:

Harvard	Waseda
Adzigian, 2b	cf, Miyoshi
Gibbs, cf	c, Satake
Bilodeau, ss	ss, Takahu
Owen, 3b	lf, Nagata
Colwell, 1b	1b, Go
Maguire, c	rf, Suzuki
Sullivan, rf	3b, Tsurusaki
Prouty, lf	2b, Shirakawa
Walsh or Tittmann, p	p, Warahara

Waseda Beats Tigers In the Ninth Inning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11—With Kondo holding the opposing batters to two hits in the last six innings, Waseda University of Japan added Princeton to its list of baseball victims here yesterday by defeating the Orange and Black 5 to 4. Kawamura started for the winners; but was touched up for two hits and three runs in the third inning. The visitors made 10 hits off Bell, Reichel and Bissell, two of them being homers. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Waseda	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	10	2
Princeton	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	5

Batteries—Kawamura, Kondo and Murakata; Bell, Reichel, Bissell and Johnston. Winning pitcher—Kondo. Losing pitcher—Bissell. Umpires — Westervelt and Fish. Time—1h. 58m.

Basketball Teams To Face Two Sets Of Rules Next Year

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Basketball teams will be confronted with two sets of rules this coming winter, as the result of a recent conference between officials of the game in the Amateur Athletic Union and the Young Men's Christian Association, which broke their previous alliance with the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the parent body of the rules, as in football, at the recent meeting of the Basket Ball Rules Committee.

At that time the present new rule sponsors claimed that the N. C. A. A. had been overofficious, following the adoption of the joint rules, and declined further participation with it. Now they have done as they then threatened, but with less vigor than expected, making only minor changes, but announcing that they will get out a book of their own, calling it by the same name as the existing rules committee uses, the official basketball guide.

To bolster up their contention that they are the only official body, the new group claim that they are the official representatives of the International Basket Ball Federation, just as they did several years ago in connection with the Olympic Games.

But the changes in the rules are slight, merely enough to give an excuse for a new version, the main changes being to limit the three-second rule to the free-throw area within 17 feet of the goal line, to increase time outs to four, and a concentric circle around the center with a six-foot radius is also added.

Nat Holman, coach at College of the City of New York, and also director of the 92d Street Y. M. H. A., has been selected as official interpreter of the new rules, so he will have either to separate his college charges from the other members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which comprises practically all college teams, or teach two kinds of rules, one to them and the other to the members of the new group.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	32	17	.653
Pittsburgh	29	22	.569
Chicago	27	21	.563
New York	28	22	.560
Cincinnati	24	26	.480
Boston	24	27	.471
Philadelphia	19	33	.365
Brooklyn	19	34	.358

Results June 10
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 3.
Two games postponed.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Coming Regattas

TIME for holding two of the greatest of college sporting events is rapidly drawing near, and interest in the outcome is steadily increasing. The two events referred to are the Harvard-Yale regatta which takes place on the Thames River at New London, Conn., June 19, and the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, which will be held on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 22. Steeped in tradition and the first intercollegiate athletic event held in the United States, the regatta of the Crimson and Blue will attract thousands of spectators as they battle for nothing but glory, while the banks of the Hudson River will also be lined by thousands as the oarsmen strive for a victory which will entitle the winner to the college four-mile championship of America.

©International

Ed. Leader

No Championship Involved

Having gone through very unsatisfactory preliminary seasons, so far as victories are concerned, there will not be any championship title involved when the Harvard and Yale crews plough through the waters of the Thames next week Friday. All that Harvard has to show for its preliminary racing are victories over Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Syracuse, while Yale has defeated only M. I. T. and Columbia. But this will mean little to the follower of either college, as their one aim in rowing is to defeat the other, and the followers of the victorious eight next week will have forgotten all about its previous defeats as the observation train wends its way back to the New London depot from Bartlett's Cove, where the finish line will be strung this year.

President May Attend

Will the President of the United States be a spectator for the third sucessive time is one of the questions of the hour. His son, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., will again be a member of the Harvard junior varsity eight. In 1934 and 1935 the regatta was honored by his presence, but he has hardly proved to be a good mascot for his Alma Mater, as the Crimson has lost every race in the two years he has been present. But then they say the third time never fails.

Crimson Has a Good Chance

Not since the days when the famous Cassidy stroked three varsity eights to victory have the Crimson-topped oars propelled their shell fast enough to show the Eli coxswain their rudder. This year finds the Crimson not without hope, despite the fact that its preliminary season has been unsatsfactory. Coach Ed Leader, who has turned out such brilliant crews at New Haven since taking up the coaching duties there, is this year finding it difficult developing a strong eight, and his 1936 boatload appears to be considerably slower than that of 1935. This, coupled with the fact that Coach Whiteside appears to have a four-mile crew in the making, is the basis for Harvard's hopes.

All Eyes on California

When the spectators watch the various eights glide over the Hudson River the twenty-second, all eyes will take an extra peak at the Golden Bears of California, and there is good reason for this. Coach Ky. Ebright has coached the Californians to two Olympic victories, and they will be defending their intercollegiate title for the third straight time. Not since 1931, when a great Navy eight swept to victory, has a California coxswain seen the rudder of a rival eight go over the Hudson River finish line, and it is no wonder that the Westerners will be viewed with special interest this year, especially as many rowing enthusiasts are looking to this regatta to indicate what eight will be most likely to win the United States Olympic tryout at Princeton later in the month.

United States To Have Its Biggest Team in Olympics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11 — Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, today forwarded the national entry forms signifying the intention of the United States to participate in the various sports on the program of the games of the XI Olympiad at Berlin, Germany, Aug. 1 to 16. The blanks were signed by the presidents of the American sport governing bodies concerned as well as by Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee.

The largest team ever to wear the stars and stripes of the United States in the international quadrennial events will compete with the following number of athletes scheduled to participate:

Sport	No. Events	No. Men	No. Women
Baseball	1	20	
Yachting	4	17	7
Athletics	29	68	17
Weight Lifting	5	10	
Fencing	7	18	3
Modern Pentathlon	5	3	
Wrestling	7	14	
Football	1	16	
Field Hockey	1	15	
Basketball	1	14	
Pistol Shooting	2	6	
Cycling	5	8	
Field Handball	1	16	
Canoeing	9	14	
Swimming	16	40	18
Boxing	8	16	
Gymnastics	2	8	8
Equestrian	3	8	
Rowing	7	31	
Totals	113	342	53

Half of the yachting team sailed from the Pacific coast last April on the M. S. Canada and the equestrian team sailed yesterday on the S. S. President Roosevelt. The balance of the team, with the exception of the canoe squad, which sails on the S. S. President Harding July 22, will sail on the S. S. Manhattan from New York July 15. This ship has a maximum capacity of more than 1300 in all classes, and all space has been disposed of except 70 cabin and 65 third-class reservations. This space is reserved for followers of sport and families of team members. Application should be made to the American Olympic Committee at 233 Broadway, New York City.

Tufts Celebrates Class Day With B. C. Ball Game

In the setting of the annual class day at Tufts College the baseball forces of Boston College and Tufts will battle at the Oval at 3:30 p. m. on Friday afternoon. In a previous game this year the Jumbos took a game from B. C. by a score of 3-1, with Izzy Harris of Tufts holding B C. to four hits. So the Eagles will come over to Medford on Friday looking for a victory.

Izzy Harris will not pitch against B. C. again, as Coach Kenneth Nash is changing his plans by holding Harris for Saturday and will pitch either Jim McCurtain or Tony Wojciechowski against Boston College. McCurtain may have the edge over Wojy, as the former is a senior and it will be his last two days as an undergraduate pitcher for Tufts.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	17	.667
Boston	33	21	.611
Detroit	29	25	.537
Cleveland	26	23	.531
Washington	26	26	.500
Chicago	23	25	.479
Philadelphia	16	32	.333
St. Louis	16	34	.320

Results June 10
Boston 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 10, Washington 2.
Two games postponed.

Brown Elects Clements

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (AP)—Paul F. Clements of Washington, D. C., was elected captain of the 1937 Brown varsity baseball team yesterday. He prepared at Devitt Prep and has been a regular infielder on the Bruin nine for two years. Clements election followed the awarding of 11 letters to members of this year's nine, as follows: Butler, Brown, Brush, Brokaw, Clements, Dye, Elrod, Hinckley, Murray, O'Reilly, Welch and Manager Hellman.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M., Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2350

Favorites Win In Quarterfinal Round Matches

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., and Hobey Hyde of Hartford blazed out victories again yesterday in straight sets in their stride toward the 1936 titular bracket in the fiftieth New England tennis tournament.

Hall defeated Richard Clements 6—3, 6—3, using his long tournament experience to gain the upper hand in his matches with the Choate School student from Larchmont, N. Y.

Hyde won from slim Ed Mansfield of Yale, 6—0, 6—2.

The two favorites in the upper and lower brackets, respectively, and finalists last season when Hyde won the title, smashed out their victories in a long day of bristling play in which the quarterfinal round was filled except for one place.

Hall, ousting the youthful Clements, was paired with Albert Horton, tall Providence (R. I.) ace, who was one of several players who had to twice take the courts so that the quarterfinal brackets might be completed for Thursday's play.

Well-Rounded Game

Horton flashed a well-rounded game to whip J. R. Brown of Wesleyan, 6—0, 6—3, and then defeated big Donald Frame of New York, former Harvard captain.

Bernard Welch, the fourth-seeded Southerner, defeated Harold McGuffin of New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2, and sharpshooting John Gow of the Hartford Golf Club, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1 and became a quarterfinalist. Besides, George Stevens of Yale defeated Al Winston of Amherst, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4 to join Hall, Horton and Welch and complete the upper half quarterfinal brackets.

Hyde's plucky smashing victory of Mansfield, who went down before the forceful Hartford ace, put one of three in quarterfinal bracket places.

Reese Advances

William Reese, the tall Atlantan who seeded No. 3, drove ahead with Hyde with the 9—7, 6—0 defeat of the eleventh-seeded Sam Hayes, of South Hadley, Mass.

John Hill, unseeded Texan player, also moved forward with Hyde, defeating Bower, of Wesleyan, 6—0, 6—3, after ousting Ed Degray, of the University of North Carolina, with a 6—3, 6—1 defeat.

The Hyde, Reese, and Hill trio of "lower half" quarterfinalists will be joined today by the winner of a match between the seventh-seeded James Thackara, of Hartford, and the unseeded Frank Rericha, of University of North Carolina.

Patrica Henry, the sturdy little California girl, stepped into the semifinals easily with 6—0, 6—0 defeats of Mrs. J. A. Taylor and Mrs. O. D. Smith, both of Hartford.

Sporting Around The Hub

'Open Game Offense'

"HOW the pros do it, and why," will be, more or less, the lecture subject of George (Potsy) Clark, coach of the Detroit Lions, 1935 world's professional football champions, when his turn comes at the third annual Northeastern University Coaching School, which starts June 22 and continues through June 27.

George (Potsy) Clark

Literally, Potsy is scheduled to tell about the "Open Game Offense," as used by the paid footballers. Nevertheless, whatever this colorful coach has to say will be a delight to all attending coaches.

He was an outstanding quarterback at Illinois in 1914 and 1915 under Bob Zuppke. He has coached at University of Minnesota, University of Kansas, and Butler University, but for the last four years has been a coach of professional football teams.

Potsy runs his Detroit Lions just like collegians although, because they have so much more ability, he has been able to develop a wide-open game of lateral passes, forwards, and spread formations.

Fred Hale Victor In N. E. Senior Golf

Making his first attempt to lift the New England Senior Golfers' Association crown, Fred F. Hale of Belmont Spring succeeded in winning the two-day tourney concluded at Woodland yesterday . . . Hale scored 159 . . . Runnerup was A. A. Harrison of Fall River with 163 . . . Dr. J. A. Furfey of The Country Club played consistent golf to land in third place . . . He scored 82s on both days . . . The Veteran's Trophy for those 70 years and over was won by N. A. Rose of Wellesley who scored a total of 165 for two days of play . . . Second place went to C. N. Winship of Charles River with 173.

It is seldom a golf favorite goes through to win a tourney, but that is what free-swinging Edith Quier did in the Eastern championship, concluded at Winchester yesterday.

Defending Yachtsmen Pushed in Cup Races

Two races in the McMillan Cup series opened the Marblehead yachting season yesterday . . . Under poor conditions Princeton, the title defender, scored a total of 16¼ points, but were hard pushed by Yale sailors who placed second with 16 points . . . Cornell was third with 15¼, Williams had 14¼ and Dartmouth 13¼ . . . Harvard, considered a co-favorite with Princeton before the racng started, trailed with only 10 points.

Here and There

In the Massachusetts state doubles tennis championship at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday, Tower and Abbot defeated Rodman and Rowbotham, 9—7, 5—7, 6—0, to advance to the final round . . . Wright and Holden won a quarterfinal match, beating George Owen and Murphy, 7—5, 6—4 . . . Entries for the N.E.A.A.A.U. track meet to be held in Newport on June 21 will close on Sunday . . . England is favored by several experts to lift the Wightman Cup from the American forces this week end . . . Seven matches will be played, starting tomorrow . . . Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., the only New Englander on the team, plays Dorothy Round on the opening day . . . Saturday she meets Kay Stammers in singles and then teams with Helen Jacobs in doubles against Miss Stammers and Freda James.

Marathoners Named For Trip to Berlin

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, chairman of the American Olympic track and field committee, announced today that Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, William T. McMahon and Johnny Kelley have been named to represent the United States in the Olympic Marathon race this summer.

Brown, a Providence (R. I.) Indian, won the Boston Athletic Association Marathon this year. McMahon, a Worcester boy, placed second, and Kelley, who won the 1935 event, placed fifth. Kelley's home is in Arlington.

Elrod Ends College Career With a Homer

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (AP)—Perry Elrod ended his baseball career at Brown in a blaze of glory by hitting a home run with a mate on base in the 10th to give the Bears a 5-to-3 victory over Yale here yesterday. Brown swept the series, two straight.

Ambrose Murray pitched effectively in his final game for the Bears, allowing but six hits. The Bruin belted Ted Horton for 12 hits.

Both teams scored in the first inning and remained deadlocked until the fifth when Brown scored two runs on Charley Butler's single and an error. Yale again tied the score in the eighth when Larry Kelley tripled with two on base.

Brown had a fine chance to win in the ninth, having two on base with only one out, but Horton easily retired the next two batters.

Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brown	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	12	2
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	3

Batteries—Murray and Hinckley; Horton and Bosworth.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

We met Kay Ellis, a young artist, and Garry, her very practical sister, when our story opened last Thursday. They were discussing the advantages of staying for the winter in the old house in Connecticut where they had spent the summer, delighted that their economies, although they included the giving up of many city pleasures, gave their father, an archaeologist, a chance to go on an expedition he had long hoped for. The hooting of an automobile down the hill announced their mother's return from a marketing trip to the nearest town.

Chapter Two

EDNA—she had a second name, but no one ever used it—had been the stay and comfort of the Ellis family ever since that first day that she drove them up from the station.

She was the only woman taxi driver in that district, but the other drivers, far from resenting her competition, always had a good word for her and a friendly greeting whenever they passed on the roads. Being a shrewd person, she had managed to build up more or less her own clientele. At the lake, a few miles the other side of town, there were one or two summer hotels and also a few boarding houses of the quiet old-fashioned kind, where elderly people liked to stay and would return year after year. These always engaged Edna in preference to any other driver, for she drove carefully and was never in a hurry.

Above all, Garry and the younger Ellises loved riding with Edna, especially after dark and along the back roads; her sharp eyes kept constant watch as she drove and she would interrupt one of her long stories to say casually: "There's a fox up that bank there; just watch now till I put the lights on him."

And she would twist her steering wheel quickly to one side and as quickly back again, and in the momentary flash of headlights there would be the fox standing just where she said, one paw raised, his eyes shining steadily back at you from the darkness.

Two Informal Passengers

The two younger ones, 12-year-old Martin and small Caroline, had heard her coming now and ran out from the Rowe's barnyard, a little lower down the road. Many drivers would have objected to two children suddenly hurling themselves at the runningboard just as the car was making that last steep and narrow twist on the hill, but Edna, being Edna, only shouted: "You hang on tight now, young 'uns, and look out for my paint!"

So with Martin clinging on one side and Caroline on the other, the smart gray Ford mounted the crest, eased itself cleverly between the big boulder and the fence post and drew up beside the house, discharging its burden of two women, two children and the accumulated packages of the weekly shopping.

It was lucky Mrs. Ellis was fairly small, for even in the front seat she was wedged round with parcels, and had driven the last seven miles with a large white soup tureen under one arm and a parlor lamp, chimney and all, balanced on her knees, while from the rear the leg of a small upturned table threatened at every mintue to poke her in the back. She disengaged herself carefully and stretched her legs with a breath of relief.

"Mother's been to an auction!" Caroline piped, as though the fact were not sufficiently apparent.

"Wasn't it nice? There was one just outside town, and Edna took me. I got this lamp and the tureen and a little bedside stand for Kay, and a length of rag carpet; oh, and a lot of old junk and garden tools that maybe Garry can use around. And, children, I found a stove for the living room! The men are bringing that and the tools and the carpet tomorrow.

"Take the groceries, girls. That parcel is meat, Martin, and the big bag is oranges. Look out, Garry, those are eggs right on top!"

Differing Tastes

Edna prepared to back the car around. "When that stove does come, mind you don't set it where someone's liable to trip over it without noticing. I'd kind of hate to stub a toe on it myself," she called back. And she drove away, as they all trooped with their bundles into the house.

The new lamp, a real old parlor relic, with pink roses round its fat china waist, was cleaned and filled, the groceries and provisions stacked in the pantry, and while Garry got supper, it being her turn for the job Kay bore her little table upstairs to the room they shared together, where it just fitted between her bedhead and the wall. It would have to be brought down again later and scraped, she decided, for the wood underneath was better looking than the dingy pea-green paint with which it had been coated.

It was the largest of the upstairs rooms, with sloping ceiling and a little alcove room off it where Caroline slept, and which in turn communicated, through a big closet, with her mother's bedroom. Martin had the little room downstairs next to the pantry.

Anyone looking at the sisters' bedroom could have told a good deal about the two who shared it. Kay's side was tidy and orderly, her toilet things set out on the bureau top, cold cream and face-powder and the bottle of hand-lotion that Garry laughed at. There was a strip of old embroidery and a bowl of autumn flowers on the shelves that held her books, and a few pictures and prints on the whitewashed wall.

On Garry's side there was one picture, an unframed landscape of Kay's. On her bureau stood a ship's lantern and various boxes, stacked one on another, and the only jar, a wide glass one, had wire gauze for a cover and held not face-cream but two tree-toads in an improvised garden of pebble and moss.

Garry's Treasures

The bed was pushed against the wall to make room for a large flat table with two shelves above it, and shelves and table were littered with a collection of books, old copies of magazines, newspaper cuttings, seed catalogues and various zoological and agricultural pamphlets, the whole comprising what Garry called her "reference library," with an aged typewriter taking up most of the space. A nail in a convenient beam just behind her bed served to hang the ship's lantern on at night.

The whitewashed walls were clean and pleasant, but their plaster showed cracks in many places and they did, in Kay's opinion, cry aloud for a pretty, old-fashioned wallpaper to cover their bareness. She reverted to the question again that evening at the supper table.

"Do you suppose he'd let us buy some, mother, and take it off the rent?"

"No," returned Mrs. Ellis promptly. "We are getting this house very reasonably as it is, and I'm not going to ask anything more. From what Mr. Roberts told us the owner is a busy man and he made it clear that he wouldn't be bothered over trifles. We'll have to do it ourselves some day or go without."

A Question of Taste

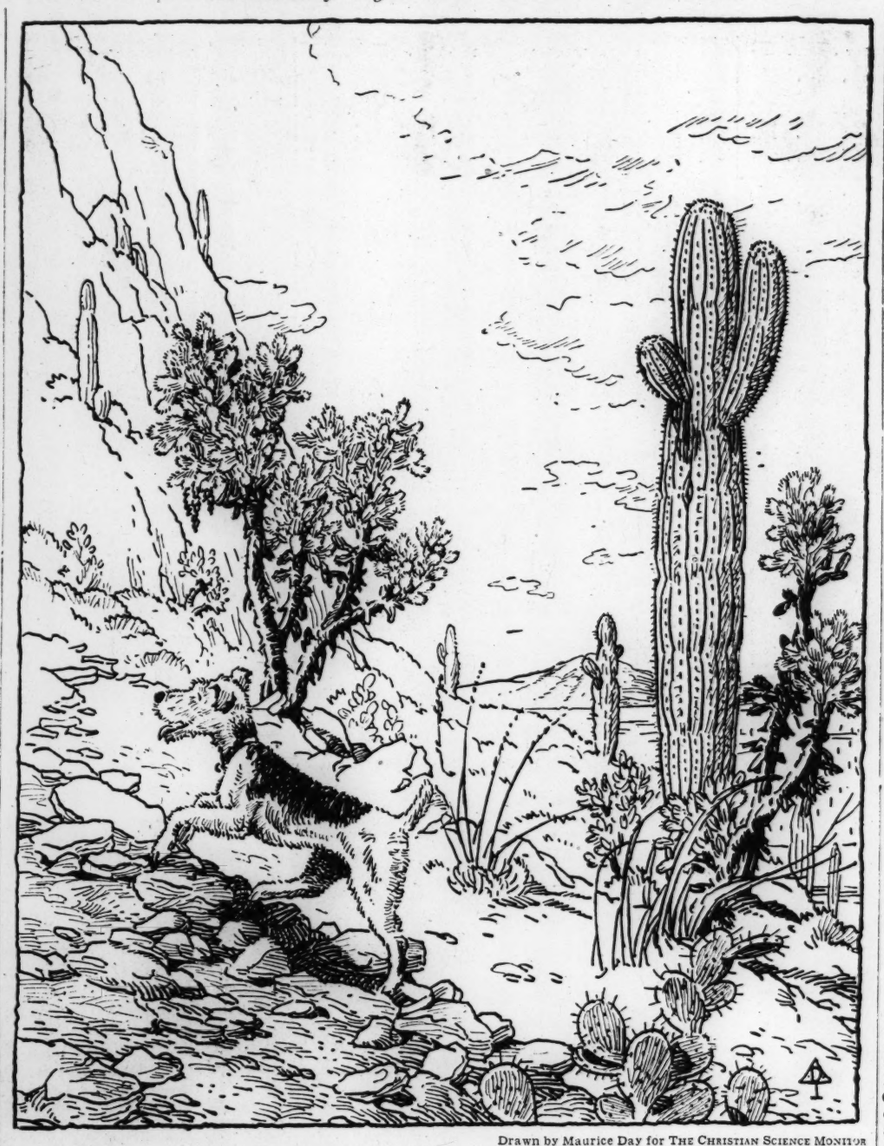
"I bet he's got loads of money," Martin put in. "Jimmie Rowe said he drove out here last spring when he was buying the place, and he has a swell car. It was a fat gray-haired man and he had another man with him. It had been raining and their car got stuck on the hill turning around and Jimmie's father had to go and help them to get out. Jimmie said he seemed kind of snooty, but the other man was all right."

"He'll probably have the place all landscaped and lily-pooled, with evergreen plantings and a concrete swimming-pool." It was evident that Kay felt resentful "I know the kind!"

"Wish he'd let me have a hand in the landscaping, before someone else wrecks it all," Garry said. She had wandered up to the low, deep-eaved house on the hill many times, and planned just what she would do with the garden if she had a free hand in it, and without disturbing the beautiful old lilac trees and syringa, and the great clumps of lemon lilies and iris that flanked the worn stone doorstep.

"It certainly is a lovely old house," said their mother, "and if anyone took a fancy to buy it, in an inconvenient place like this, miles off a good road, it's probably because they like the place for itself and wouldn't want to spoil it, though I don't suppose that simple thought ever entered your heads. To hear you girls talk, anyone might think you had the monopoly of all the good taste there is in the world."

(To be continued next Thursday)



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bonnie Scampered About the Arizona Desert, Looking Curiously at the Strange Plants

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

Chapter Nine

BONNIE was still thinking of the immensity of the Grand Canyon, as she rode along through the deserts of Arizona, when a new adventure presented itself.

"What a strange sight!" exclaimed her mistress. Carter and Jim also uttered exclamations of wonder.

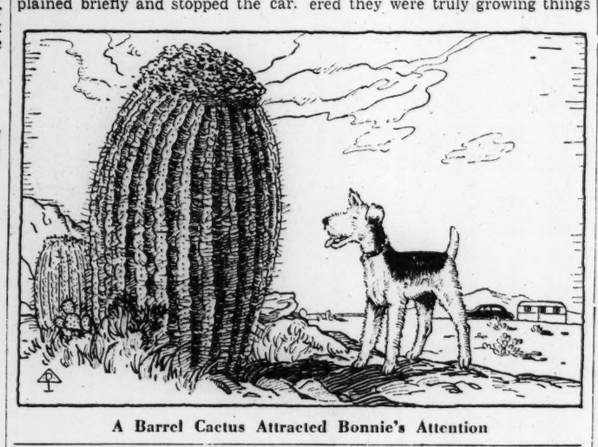
"Cactus forest," the master explained briefly and stopped the car. At first, Bonnie expected the queer plants to rush at her, they appeared so well equipped with spikes and unfriendly edges, and she thought they might be alive.

Very soon, however, from the conversation around her, and from certain careful investigations she made after she had alighted, she discovered they were truly growing things rooted in the ground. Some were as tall as trees and seemed to be pillars of prickly tubes. Others had extending branches and were less grotesque in form but equally difficult to paw or to sniff closely.

A huge, rounded bush called a "barrel cactus" contained water, she heard her master say, but was protected by its prickles from all animals, although it had refreshed many a thirsting man lost in the desert. Bonnie's attention was attracted by a fluffy, pretty little cactus, the harmless appearance of which tempted her to explore it too closely.

When she managed to get away from it she looked like a pincushion "Dear me!" she gasped, as Jim and Carter pulled the thorns out with a pair of pliers, "how could such a fluffy thing be so disagreeable? I shall be glad to leave Arizona." She licked her feet, sat quietly for a moment, and then growled, just above a whisper, "Bonnie, for shame for minding such a trifle! Think of the Canyon—that marvelous tremendous Grand Canyon." Then she fell asleep.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)



A Barrel Cactus Attracted Bonnie's Attention

A Frog by a Pool

On the way home from school,
There's a pool
In the wood,
And beside it, alone,
Beneath a cool
Stone,
Sits a frog.
And the water slides down
Over moss—like fingers
Touching yours—
Slips and lingers
And drops
To the pool.
But the frog
Sits as still as the log
That has fallen across the cool
Waters: the web
Of a spider moves gently
And stops with the ebb
And the flow of the air:
And there
Still silent, still quiet, with eyes
That move never yet see
Everywhere,
Sits this frog, this green, yellow
fellow,
Alone
Beneath his cool stone — look,
he's gone!

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Log Books to Link England With America

A FINE collection of Log Books, compiled by various Rover Crews in Worcestershire, Eng., are to be sent to the Rover Scouts of Boston, Mass.

An illuminated address, the work of the members of the Worcestershire Rover's Art Society, depicting scenes and places in the county, will accompany the books. These scenes cover delightful views of the Malvern Hills, Kinver Scout Camp, rural villages and the River Severn.

Inscribed in the center panel is the following:

"We, the Rover Scouts of the County of Worcester, England, send greetings to our Brother Rovers in Boston, Mass., and all New England, and forward this collection of logs for your review in the hope that the reading of the events chronicled therein will bring you enjoyment and strike in your hearts a chord of Brotherhood."

A Boy Scout King

YOUNG King Farouk of Egypt, who recently ascended the throne, has always taken a keen interest in the ideals of the Scout movement.

During a rally of 2000 Egyptian Scouts at Gezira, in 1933, the young Prince was proclaimed the Chief of all the Scouts in that country. Taking his place in the center of the whole assemblage, which included his father, King Fuad, the Queen, the Royal Princes and Princesses, members of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps and other notabilities, he publicly took his Scout promise After the investiture ceremony he was proclaimed Chief Scout of Egypt.

The Prince had previously been a Wolf Cub, and the first gift made to hi. on becoming Chief Scout was a Scout staff which was presented to him by the smallest Wolf Cub.

Among many congratulatory telegrams received by the Crown Prince was one from the Chief Scout of the World, Lord Baden-Powell:

"Cordially congratulate Boy Scouts of Egypt on getting you as their leader and wish you the best of success."

To which the Crown Prince replied:

"Deeply touched by your kind congratulations and message on my investiture as Chief Boy Scout of Egypt. I thank you most cordially. I am confident that, by following the example of their elder brethren, Egyptian Boy Scouts will make continual progress towards realizing the noble aims of Scouting. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my best wishes to the Scouts of all the world."

Stamp News

THE establishment of the Free Zone in the Port of Matanzas, Cuba, has been commemorated by a new set of pictorial stamps. The 1c shows a map of the island; the 2c an enlarged map of the Free Zone area; the 4c a picture of the "Rex" in the Bay of Matanzas; the 5c two freighters being loaded at the docks; the 8c a view of the interior of the caves of Bellamar; the 10c a view of the valley of Yumuri; the 20c a view of the Yumuri River; the 50c a contrast between the old-time windjammer and the modern steamer and the 10c special delivery stamp a figure of Hermes speeding across the skies with his symbol of authority. For the same occasion a set of five airmail stamps was issued. The 5c shows an airplane view of the port; the 10c the bridge; the 20c a promenade; the 50c a view of the San Severino Castle and the 15c special delivery airmail a sea view of "Faro de Mava."

France has recently issued a 2-franc dark-ultramarine stamp showing "The Mill of Alphonse Daudet."

The summer Olympics have been made the motif for a new set of stamps recently issued by Germany. Like the stamps issued for the winter games the new set pictures various athletic events. The set of stamps contains eight values and on each has been added a surtax the revenue derived from which is being used to help defray the expenses involved in promoting the games. Germany is busy building one of the finest stadiums ever designed for Olympic games, and teams from most of the countries of the world have signified their intent of participating in the games. The 3pf+2pf gray-brown stamp represents the bars; the 4pf+3pf gray blue, diving; the 6pf+4pf green, soccer; the 8pf+4pf scarlet, javelin throwing; the 12pf+6pf carmine, running; the 15pf+10pf purple, fencing; the 25pf+15pf, ultramarine, rowing and the 40pf+35pf violet, riding.

France has reproduced a view of the Statue of Liberty on one of its new stamps. The stamp is of large format and printed in bright violet. The value of the stamp is 75c and 50c, the surtax being used by the Government for aiding refugees from other countries. France has also issued another 75c stamp in honor of Andre Marie Ampere, a professor of physics who first formulated the theories of electrodynamics.

Mexico has issued a set of special stamps to commemorate the opening of the highway between that country and the United States. The set contains six values, showing the allegory of arterial progress, the bridge at Matalote, a panorama of the new road, the bridge at Tasquillo and the bridge over the Corona River.

United States

The Arkansas commemorative 3c stamp will be placed on sale at Little Rock, Ark., June 15. First-day covers may be obtained by sending self-addressed covers to the postmaster at Little Rock together with the required amount of postage, in form of coin or postal money order.

The Oregon Trail commemorative will be making its appearance at an early date, although no official announcement has been made. Also the army and navy stamps have not yet been issued. The subject matter has been approved for several denominations of the two series.

The army series includes — 1c, portraits of George Washington and Nathaniel Green; 2c, Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott; 3c, U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman; 4c, Robert E. Lee and Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson and 5c, the Military Academy. The navy series includes—1c, portraits of John Paul Jones and John Barry; 2c, Thomas MacDonough and Stephen Decatur; 3c, David G. Farragut and David D. Porter; 4c, Admirals Dewey, Sampson and Schley and 5c, the Naval Academy.

The Post Office Department has announced a special 3-cent stamp to be issued in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the settling of the old Oregon Territory, which now comprises the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and portions of Montana and Wyoming. It is expected that the new stamp will be placed on sale for the first time at the Walla Walla, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, post offices incident to Oregon Territory Centennial celebrations which are being held at these cities this year.

F. L. W.

yes THEY LIKE IT

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Give your children this delicious, nourishing food-drink

—to meet important nutritional needs of the body

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Cocomalt comes in powder form, designed always to be mixed with milk—either hot or cold. Sold at grocery and department stores. In ½-lb. and 1-lb. air-tight cans. Also in the economical 5-lb. family size. Always insist on the genuine Monitor advertised Cocomalt.

Cocomalt is the registered trademark of the R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

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Marcellus, Michigan Established 7 Years
Boys-Girls, 3 to 15. All outdoor sports, motor trips, picture shows, dramatics. Open now. $35 a month. Write for Inf. MARY BEYE, Registrar.

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Selective camp on Hood Canal, June 15 to Sept. 1. Horseback riding, boating, swimming and other recreational activities well supervised. 15th Season. Write for folder to
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1320 E. 62nd, Seattle KE-8007
Summer Address:
Star Route, Bremerton, Wn, Silverdale 30-R

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Boys 4-12 Girls 4-20
Experienced councillors All camp activities, including swimming, riding, hiking, also dancing, dramatics, nature study, etc. Unusual attention given to care of children Stepping Stones Monitor advertiser only Bulletin gladly furnished Edith I. Capen No Scituate Mass. Tel. Scit. 917

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Camp Season July 5th to August 29th
Swimming, riding, boating, tennis, hiking, dramatics, music, dancing, arts and crafts.
Boys and girls—ages 5 to 17
Write for folder.
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CAMP WINNECOOK
Lake Winnecook, Unity, Maine In beautiful, high on-shore grove Activities that delight every boy—sailing, riflery, water sports Manual arts Counselor for five boys. 34th year. Three day horseback trip. Booklet. Herbert L. Rand, 8 Hemenway Road, Salem, Mass.

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Camp Passaconaway
EST. 1909
Waterford, Maine. For boys 6-16 One of finest camp locations in N. E. Careful supervision by high calibre men. Excellent food, all activities, mountain, canoe and horseback trips, woodcraft.

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Big Bear Lake. PINE KNOT, Calif. Fourteenth Season—Limited to 60 boys; 6 to 16. Counselor to every 7 boys. Private Swimming Pool, instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk daily. FRED M. and ETHEL W. JOHNSON, Directors. Also TAMARACK LODGE for Girls, a sister CAMP, one mile. MRS. SOPHIE SARKIS, Director. Write for either Booklet, 1515 Campus Rd. Los Angeles Calif. ALbany 2787

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Best of equipment and food.
Trained educators in charge. Special attention given younger boys in separate Junior Camp. Moderate fee includes riding, trips, and all activities. Booklet
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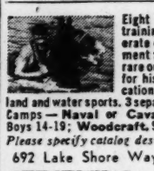
Mountain Trails Camp
In the Adirondack Mountains of New York
NOT JUST ANOTHER Boys' Camp
Send for booklet and learn the interesting facts. The reasonable rate will please you
L. F. FOUNTAIN, Director
WELLS, NEW YORK



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REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
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BREWSTER, MASS
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Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor
Booklet
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Fryeburg, Maine Girls 6-18
Program for individual development Ideal location in White Mountains on beautiful lake. Weekly canoe and mountain trips, sailing, riding. Also Camp Manomissett for boys 6-12. Mildred Brooks Sussmann, A. B., and Rodolph Sussmann, Headmaster Reading High School. Directors, 127 West Street, Reading, Mass Tel. 0740. Booklet

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At Malden Bridge, N. Y., in the Berkshires. Unique Vacation Play production Acting with Nell Gwyn Players in Professional Theatre Catalogue BISHOP-LEE SCHOOL, 73 Mt. Vernon St. Boston, Mass

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One of the BETTER Camps for girls 7 to 17 Enroll for 6 weeks at special rate or for the regular season of 8 weeks All land and water sports—horseback mountain and canoe trips—excellent food—modern bungalows. Write or telephone Miss ELINOR C. BARTA, 165 Newbury Street, Boston, KENmore 3476 daytimes, or 6 Cabot Street, WINchester 0049 evenings.
Inquire about The Barta Camp for ADULTS opening in August.

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FOR GIRLS 8-18 — on Indian Point, Newfound Lake, Hebron, N. H.—Beautiful location Cabins with modern sanitation. Wonderful beach Music a particular feature. Mountain climbing, crafts, lifesaving, sports, tennis, riding, dramatics Booklet
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On Cape Cod North Falmouth, Mass.
Salt water swimming, sailing, gypsy camp, land crafts, daily riding, dramatics, log cabins, pine groves, sandy beach. Three groups, 6-11, 12-14, 15-18 years Twenty-first season
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20 Plymouth Street, Holbrook, Mass.

SEE Also Monday
Children's Page
for Advertising
of Camps

Listed Stock Quotations

Rising Trend in Stocks Continues, But Trading Still Slow

Commodity and Money Markets

Farm Equipments And Steels Lead In Strong Market

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Farm issues stepped briskly out in front in today's stock market as the rank and file of the list idled ahead fractions to a point or so.

J. I. Case was up about 4 points and the International Harvester and Deere were up more than a point at the start of the last hour.

The late tone was moderately firm. Transactions approximated 800,000 shares.

General Motors, Auburn, Liggett & Myers "B," National Biscuit, Union Carbide and American Telephone advanced a point or so. Radio was active at a slight improvement. The majority of the rails, steels and utilities were narrow. The alcohols, including U. S. Industrial, Schenley and National Distillers pointed lower.

Awaiting Fate of Franc

Foreign currencies were slightly mixed in terms of the dollar. Bonds displayed no definite trend and commodities were a trifle spotty.

With the Republican pot boiling at Cleveland, Wall Street quarters were more than a little politics-conscious. At the same time, other potential market influences were not neglected.

The fate of the French franc was still a matter of concern to banking observers, most of which believe that devaluation or an embargo on gold exports may be decreed by the Leftist Government at any moment. It was also noted that France is still in the grip of labor troubles.

On the domestic front, analysts found further pleasing industrial items. Among these was the Federal Reserve Board survey, indicating that department store sales increased from April to May, although a decline is usual at this season. For the first five months of this year aggregate sales were 9 per cent larger than in the same 1935 period.

Some Rail Bonds Gain

Medium and low priced rail issues were irregular in the bond market today.

Modest gains in Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, St. Paul 5s and North Western 4¾s contrasted with somewhat lower prices for Illinois Central 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Other sections of the corporate group shifted a little higher with gains shortly before noon ruling in American & Foreign Power 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s and International Telephone 5s. Studebaker Convertible 6s were up about a point on modest volume.

U. S. Governments were inactive and a trifle down. Treasury 3¼s of 1943, the 3s of 1946, the 2⅞s and the 2¾s of 1948 were off about 2-32 to 3-32. The 3s of 1951 were resistant.

Steadiness in French obligations prevailed in spite of the continued uncertainties confronting the new French Government. French 7½s were fractionally better.

Construction Awards Well Ahead of 1935

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended June 9 totaled $35,626,000, Engineering News-Record reported today.

Though lower than the preceding week, the volume was well ahead of the $26,285,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1935.

Private work amounted to $11,297,000, against $12,961,000 last year; state and municipal, $20,465,000, against $10,889,000; federal $3,864,000, against $2,435,000.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed generally firm and trading was on a fairly active scale. The industrial section was firm with a fair demand for steel and silk shares. Oils and home rails were active and firm and the mining list held steady. Kaffirs meeting large profit-taking sales. Gilt-edged securities remained steady.

Paris: The bourse closed weak today, buyers awaiting the announcement of details regarding the Government's financial program. Industrial and international issues declined, while rentes closed more than a franc lower.

Liverpool: Cotton closed 4 to 6 points higher. Trade calling and Bombay buying were influencing factors.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.84⅜	.85⅛	.83¾	.85⅛	+ ½
September	.85½	.85⅞	.84½	.85⅞	+ ⅝
December	.87⅜	.88	.86¾	.88	+ ⅝
Corn					
July	.61¼	.61½	.61	.61⅜	— ⅛
September	.58⅜	.58½	.58	.58⅜	..
December	.52⅝	.53¼	.52½	.53¼	+ ½
Oats					
July	.25	.25	.24⅞	.25	+ ⅛
September	.25⅝	.25⅝	.25⅛	.25½	+ ⅛
December	.27⅛	.27⅛	.26⅞	.27⅛	+ ⅛
Rye					
July	.54¾	.55¼	.54½	.55¼	+ ¾
September	.55¼	.56	.55	.56	+ ⅞
December	.57	.58	.56⅞	.58	+.01⅜

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.77¾	.76⅝	.77⅜	+ ⅜
October	.78⅜	.77⅛	.78⅛	+ ⅜
December	.78⅝	.77⅞	.78½	+ ½

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Companies	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ford Mot Co of Canada, Ltd, A	.75c	..	July 11	June 20
Do B	.75c	..	July 11	June 20
Regular				
Carriers & Gen Cp.	5c	Q	July 1	June 19
Kaufmann Dept St	25c	Q	July 28	July 10
Midland Stl Prod	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 2d pf	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Unit Shoe Mch.	62½c	Q	July 6	June 16
Do pf	37½c	Q	July 6	June 16
White Rock M Sp.	35c	Q	July 1	June 22
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 22
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 22

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	..
December	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	..

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	June 11	June 10
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3*)	65	64	65	65
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express (.10b)	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
35⅝	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾)	19¼	19	19¼	18⅝
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26	25⅝	26	25½
21½	1⅜	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
66½	58	Air Reduction N (*1)	66⅞	66	66⅛	66
17⅝	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	3	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	22½	22	22½	22¼
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	30	30	30	..
208	151	Allied Chem (6)	198½	197	198½	197
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25⅞	25¼	25½	25
10¼	6¾	Allied Stores	10⅜	10	10⅛	10¼
80½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	81½	79¾	81½	79¾
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1)	46¾	45¾	46¾	45¾
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
125½	75	Amerada (2)	94¾	93½	93½	..
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51	50¾	51	51
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1)	43½	43¼	43¼	43¾
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	128	128	128	128
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	131⅜	129	131⅜	129¼
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	163¾	163¼	163¼	..
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36½	35¼	36½	36
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	67¾	67½	67½	..
58¾	31	Am Chain	50¾	50	50¾	50
95½	87⅝	*Am Chicle (4)	89	88½	88½	89
32⅜	22⅛	Am Com Alcohol	22	21½	22	22
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	95½	95½	95½	94
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34⅞	34	34	34½
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
18¼	12	Am Hawaiian (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	27⅜	27	27⅝	27
95½	66	Am Loco pf	77	77	77	77
29⅞	21	Am2Mach & Fy (.80)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞
15	10	Am Mach & Met ¾)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
35⅞	27	Am Metal	28½	28½	28½	..
13½	7⅛	Am Power & Lt	12	11½	11⅞	11⅞
53¾	36¾	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	53⅞	52	53½	54
63	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	63	62	62¾	63⅜
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	21¾	21	21⅝	21
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28⅛	26⅞	28⅛	27⅛
27	18	Am Seating vtc	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21¼
91½	56⅜	Am Smelt & Ref (3½)	79	77½	79	77½
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	31¼	31	31¼	31
36	26	Am Stores (2)	27½	27⅛	27½	27½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	23¾	23⅜	23¾	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	170⅝	169	170½	168½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	95½	95	95½	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97½	96½	97½	95¾
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23½
39¼	29¼	Am Woolen 1 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½	..
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9¼	9	9	9
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	67⅞	66½	67	66
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	6
7¾	3⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	3⅞
39¾	27	*Anaconda Cop (½)	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	33½
26⅝	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	19¾	19¾	20
50	37	Archer Daniels (1*)	40	39¼	40	39
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	54¾	53½	53¾	53½
21¾	17	Arnold Constable (½)	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	15¾	15	15¼	15¾
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	16¾	16¾	17¼
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73¼	72	73¼	72½
105	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106¾	105	106¾	105
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	25½	24⅞	25½	24⅞
35⅛	28⅜	Atl Refining (1)	28⅝	28	28	28½
114⅛	111⅜	Atl Refining A (4)	1144	114	114	114
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	62¼	59	62¼	60
30⅛	16½	Atlas Tack (¼)	17	17	17	..
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	30½	29	30½	28½
10⅛	6	Austin-Nichols	6⅞	6	6¼	6
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5½
—B—						
67⅝	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40½	40	40	40
24¼	15⅞	Balt Ohio	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅝
24½	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26	26	26	26¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	..
48½	42	Barker Bros pf	90	90	90	90
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	16½	16	16	16
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17¾	17¾	17½
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23¾	23	23	23¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	28½	27¾	28½	27¾
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21	21	21	21
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	54½	54¼	54½	54¼
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	54⅜	52⅜	54⅜	53¾
19	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	114¼	114	114¼	114
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	22¾
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	50	49⅞	50	49⅝
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	28⅜
83½	64	*Borg Warner (3)	77	76	77	76
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14¾
64⅞	43½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	49¼	47¼	49¼	47¼
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47¾	46⅜	47¾	46⅞
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	103
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	9	7¾	8⅛	8¼
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	41½	39½	41½	40
58½	44⅝	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	46½
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	9	9	9	8⅝
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅞
117	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	117	117	117	116
157⅞	91⅛	Budd Mfg	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	14⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	11
31½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	26	25½	26	25¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	26½	25⅞	26½	25¾
9	2⅛	Bush Term (h)	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
6⅜	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
24¼	16½	Byers	18¼	17¼	18¼	17¼
28¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	29	28⅛	29	28⅛
—C—						
37⅜	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1	⅜	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (1¼b)	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	33	32⅜	32½	33
16½	10⅞	Canada Dry	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅝
43½	32	Cannon Mills (2)	40	40	40	39¾
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¼	7	7	7
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	174¾	164	174¾	164
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75¾	75	75⅝	75½
33¼	23¼	Celanese Corp (1½b)	23¾	23½	23½	23¼
31½	13	Celotex Co	26⅛	25	26	25
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56¼	54½	56⅛	54¾
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	93¾	93½	93⅝	94
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	69	68⅞	69	69
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	59	58⅝	59	58½
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14	14	14	14⅛
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	24½	24¼	24½	..
113¾	7	Childs Company	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	97¾	94¾	97¾	95¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¾	17¼	17⅞	17⅜
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79½	79¼	79¼	79
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	33½	33½	33¾	34
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	38	37½	38	37½
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	53½	53½	53½	53½
101½	84	*Coca Cola (2)	100½	99½	100½	100¾
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	14	14	14	14
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	44¾
24⅜	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	20½	19½	20⅛	20½
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	4¾	5	5⅛
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	25½	24½	25¼	25
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33½	32¼	33⅛	33
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅞	19¼	19¾	19⅝
103	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	103½	103½	103½	103
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	36	36	36	36¼
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2*)	44	44	44	44⅛
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	126	123½	125¼	124¾
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	63⅜	63	63¼	63½
82¾	55	Comm Invest (1.60*)	69	68¼	68¾	68⅛
24⅝	13⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	16¼	16	16	16¼
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
82	59¼	*Comwlth & S pf (3)	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	68
44½	32⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	19	19	19	..
26	10	Conn Ry & Lt (2)	13½	12	13¼	13¾
33½	19	Conn Ry & Lt pf	26	25	25	..
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	8½	8½	8½	..
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	78½	78½	78½	79
108⅜	102	Consol Ed NY (5)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	34¾	34	34¾	34½
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅜	12	12¼	12¼
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
4⅜	3⅜	Consol Textile (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
26¼	15¾	Container n	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	17¼
19½	10⅞	Cont Baking A	15½	14¾	15½	14⅞
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	78¼	77¾	78¼	77¾
24⅜	13	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛
46	33½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	39¾	39½	39¼	..
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29½
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	32	31½	31½	32
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59¾	59¼	59¾	59½
79¼	68½	Corn Products (3)	80⅜	78½	80⅜	78½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	25¼	24⅜	25¼	24
63¾	43⅝	Crown & S (1)	57½	56⅞	57¾	56⅜
8¾	7¼	Crown Zellerb vtc	8	7¾	8	8
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	11	10⅝	11	10½
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36¼	36	36¼	..
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	18½	18	18¼	18¾
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103¼	103	103	103
9¼	4	*Curtiss-Wright	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5¾
21¼	10½	*Curtiss-Wright A	15¼	14¾	15¼	15
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	52½	52	52½	51¾
—D—						
89¼	52	Deere & Co	79¾	77¾	79¾	77¼
26	19½	Deisel W G (1½*)	23¼	23	23¼	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41½	40¾	41½	41¼
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17	16½	17	16½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6¼	6	6¼	..
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	141	141	141	140
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	52¼	52	52¼	52
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	21	20½	21	21
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	59¾	59⅛	59½	59½
75⅜	50⅜	Douglas A	58¾	57⅛	58½	57¾
37	29	Dresser A (1¼e)	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	146⅞	145	146⅞	146
—E—						
9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	164½	162½	164½	162
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	31¾	33	32½
44¾	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36½	34⅛	36	35
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
16¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16½	16⅛	16¼	16½
68	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	68⅛	66½	67¼	67¾
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72¼	71⅞	72¼	72¾
55¾	44¾	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	46½	46¼	46½	46
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S (n)	15½	15	15	15
73	45½	Engineers P S Spf (n)	72	71	72	72½
76½	48	Engineers PS ww	77	75	75	..
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.10b)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
17⅝	11	Erie RR	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	20	19½	20	20
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
40½	29	Evans Products (1)	31⅝	31⅛	31½	31⅛
—F—						
5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	50⅜	49½	49½	50¾
41½	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37½
12¼	7¾	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9	9	9	..
4⅛	2⅛	Fed Water Serv	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	June 11	June 10
27⅜	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	28¼	27¼	28¼	27¼
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	41½	41½	41½	41½
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	27¾
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105	104½	104	104½
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	46½	46¼	46½	46⅜
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	28	27⅜	27⅞	28
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30	30	30	30
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	35	33½	33½	35
—G—						
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
18¼	11½	Gamewell	13½	12¼	13½	..
11⅞	3⅝	Gen Am Inv	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
63	42¼*	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	50	49	50	49½
34⅜	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25⅝	25	25	25
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
11¾	7⅝	Gen Bronze	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	11	11	11	10¾
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	23¾	23½	23½	..
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	83	83	83	..
41⅞	24½	Gen Electric (1)	29¾	28¾	29⅛	28⅝
40¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	41¼	40½	41¼	40½
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
48	14	Gen G & E cv pf	29	29	29	..
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	64	64	64	64
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	119½	119	119	120
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2*)	65¼	63¼	65¼	63⅜
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121½	121½	121½	121¼
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7	6⅞	7	..
50	38	Gen Print Ink (2*)	50	49¾	50	49¾
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4¼
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	29	28½	28½	..
18⅝	15	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
12	6¾	Gimbel Bros	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞
88	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	92	89	92	88
55¼	40⅝	Glidden (2)	40¾	39¾	40½	40¾
114½	105⅜	Glidden pf (7)	106½	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20*)	8	8	8	8½
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
24⅜	21	Goodrich	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25	24⅝	24¾	24¾
12¼	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9⅛	9	9	9
4½	2⅜	Graham-Paige	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	1	Granby std	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6⅜	3⅛	Grand Union ct

Business and Industry

Chain Store Sales in May Increase 16 P. C. Over 1935 Month

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Crop Hurt By Moisture Lack, Still Above 1935

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—A crop of 482,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat, considerably above last year's production but far below the 1928-32 average, was forecast by the Department of Agriculture in warning of a threat of widespread damage to the crop by drought. The production in 1935 was 433,000,000 bushels. The 1928-32 average was 618,000,000.

With the exception of the 1934 drought year, the board said the present June 1 condition was the lowest on record for spring wheat, oats, barley and rye.

In the first nine days of June good rains and local showers ended the drought in some areas and provided temporary relief to a large area where conditions on June 1 were most distressing. However, the board said adequate moisture was still lacking in a large portion of the area east of the Mississippi and in northern portions of the Great Plains.

More Rain Is Needed

Timely rains in the remainder of the season, the board said, could still bring about the usual production of most field crops except wheat.

The severe winter in the north central states and late frosts in Oklahoma and in the Ohio River and central Mississippi valley areas have reduced peach and apple production. A light crop of California grapes was predicted.

Production of rye is indicated as 33,400,000 bushels, compared with 35,253,000 a month ago, 57,936,000 a year ago and the 1928-32 average of 38,655,000 bushels.

A peach crop of 40,600,000 bushels is indicated, compared with 52,800,000 last year and 56,000,000, the 1928-32 average.

Pear production is indicated as 22,500,000 bushels, compared with 21,300,000 last year and 23,100,000, the 1928-32 average.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 66.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 67.0 a month ago, 74.2 a year ago and 73.9, the 1923-32 average.

The condition of rye was 63.2 per cent of a normal, compared with 74.3 a month ago, 84.2 a year ago and 79.6, the 1923-32 average.

Condition of Other Crops

Condition of other crops on June 1 was: All Spring wheat, 66.9 per cent of a normal, compared with 85.2 a year ago; durum wheat, 60.8 and 84.4; other Spring wheat, 67.9 and 85.3; oats, 74.5 and 84.4; barley, 75.3 and 84.3; hay, 75.2 and 77.6; pasture, 74.5 and 77.7; apples, 46.7 and 71.3; peaches, 51.3 and 62.5; pears, 57.8 and 60.1.

Grain stocks on farms on June 1 included: Barley, 66,433 bushels, or 22.7 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 14,706,000 bushels, or 12.4 per cent, a year ago; rye, 15,850,000 bushels, or 27.4 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 2,827,000 bushels, or 17.6 per cent a year ago.

The indicated production of Winter wheat, by important producing states follows:

	June 1, 1936	June 1, 1935	Product'n 1935
Penn.	16,056,000	16,002,000	18,816,000
Ohio	32,688,000	38,892,000	42,343,000
Illinois	29,436,000	30,016,000	26,506,000
Michigan	14,859,000	16,716,000	17,754,000
Missouri	24,492,000	21,505,000	24,130,000
Nebraska	41,368,000	40,178,000	36,400,000
Kansas	130,450,000	67,137,000	59,887,000
Oklahoma	29,358,000	33,946,000	33,080,000
Texas	13,598,000	9,184,000	10,010,000
Washington	17,661,000	27,871,000	30,425,000
Oregon	14,041,000	12,880,000	10,931,000
California	14,644,000	13,262,000	13,592,000

The government's estimate of condition, acreage and indicated yield for Winter wheat compares as follows with similar estimates of a month ago and a year ago:

Item	June 1,'36	May 1 '36	June 1, '35
Condition	66.7	67.0	74.2
Acreage	*35,932,000	35,932,000	30,497,000
Indicated crop (bu)	482,000,000	463,708,000	441,000,000

*May estimate.

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General Distributors

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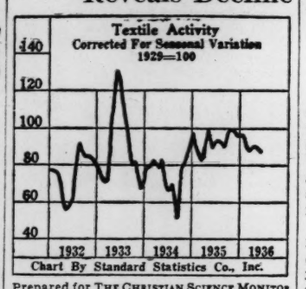
LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO NEW YORK

Textile Activity Reveals Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TEXTILE activity is shown on the accompanying chart for the past four years. For the past 18 months the range has been between 80 and 100 per cent of the 1929 figures.

College Graduates Find Employment The Best Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11—This year has been a better year for college graduates, according to Investors Syndicate. Business and industry, says the report, has recruited the largest number of men from the 1936 graduating classes of any year since 1929.

Not only do nearly all of the universities and colleges included in the survey report substantial increases in employment of graduates, but many of them say salaries offered are from 10 to 25 per cent above those offered graduates a year ago.

This information is the outgrowth of reports made to Investors Syndicate from colleges of 2000 students or more, making up about half of the college enrollment in the United States, in connection with the company's personnel developments.

Graduates of business administration took first rank in employment with most of the institutions having such schools.

U. S.-South America Peace Talks Seen Increasing Trade Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—However the agenda is arranged and whatever the immediate results may be, South Americans are convinced that New World inter-trade will date a substantial development in its volume as from the impending peace conference in Buenos Aires.

This is assured, they claim, even if there are no direct commercial discussions at all during the conference. In their opinion greater trade must be the logical development of the new era of North and South American political co-ordination and of the continental peace and harmony which will flow parallel therewith.

It was foreseen that long, detailed and careful negotiations would precede the issue of definite invitations to Buenos Aires. Preliminary contacts between Washington and Latin American diplomats and tentative suggestions by various governmental heads indicate to southern commentators that there may be three main aspects of the agenda.

Three Main Aspects

In the first place there will be concentration on the organization of what Mr. Cordell Hull has termed an "indivisible American security," first concerned with the maintenance of domestic peace, to prevent any future war like that of the Chaco and eliminate the causes of possible conflicts.

Secondly, there must be continental solidarity in the face of aggression by any non-American power—a contingency recognized as possible but not probable.

Thirdly, it is seen that there ought to be a unified neutrality policy in the event of a European war, to be worked out mutually by North and South America as soon as possible.

These three points roughly comprise the political part of the program.

In the economic sphere—which is seen to be the second aspect of the agenda program—there may be an effort to facilitate trade between the United States and the Latin members of the continent, with a view to the New World becoming as self-supporting as possible.

Under this heading would come endeavors to improve communications between the American republics, by air, steamship and highway. There have been suggestions, also, of a tariff truce.

A possible third aspect of the agenda is suggested to have a cultural importance — to deal with "moral disarmament" and an interchange of teachers and students for better understanding and increased good will among the American peoples.

Agenda Visualized

This threefold agenda is purely a Latin-American visualization. A very different program may emerge from the crossfire of declarations, suggestions and proposals still proceeding between continental chancelleries.

In some quarters—though not in South America—there is a tendency to deprecate the introduction of commercial questions. The southerners recognize that the conference is essentially a peace conference but they fail to see how it can delineate a continental neutrality policy without collaterally preparing a formula for increased inter-American trade.

From a strictly practical viewpoint they also point out that clear-cut neutrality in the event of a European war would involve heavy trade losses, so that compensations would have to be sought within the American orbit. It is impossible for these economic questions to be separated from their political background, in their opinion.

In this connection the Latins have been examining present trade relations with their "big sister" of the North; they assume that the United States is simultaneously analyzing its relations with the South. There is ready recognition that old world trade has been and probably still is vital to the economic well-being of this continent. Given normal peaceful conditions in the world, allied with, what is far more important, a vista of peaceful expansion, it would be futile to lure South Americans into any exclusive continental economic framework. But, unfortunate as it is, neither present nor future prospects are roseate.

Economic nationalism, exemplified in enhanced tariffs, artificial substitutes for natural prime products, uneconomic domestic manufacturing, import quotas and currency manipulations, has undermined Latin American-European ties.

U. S. Trade Grows

Many have been surprised to learn how United States trade has continued to grow with Latin America. Even in these depression times it has surged over all restrictions, of which there have been many, while European trade, unmistakably dwindling from its former high levels, is now mainly based on barter or compensation pacts.

Great Britain must be excepted from this generalization. She and the United States are the only two powers who have imposed no major restrictions on their trade with this part of the world. But the igures for the United States alone are impressive.

United States exports to the 18 countries of Latin America totaled in 1935 to $336,500,000, compared with slightly more than $288,000,000 in 1934, which was an increase of 17 per cent. But Uncle Sam buys far more than he sells to the Latin members of the American community. United States imports from these 18 countries during 1935 were $455,000,000, compared with $366,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 22 per cent.

Thus in 1935 the United States took $118,500,000 more from Latin America than those countries took from their northern neighbor, compared with nearly $128,000,000 in 1934.

A new problem has also been created by the growing industrialism of Latin America. This latest development, accelerated during the first years of the depression when reduced exports prevented purchase of foreign manufactures, will not arrest the progress of the United States, according to Latin-American commentators. These are inclined to agree with the opinion expressed by the chief of the financial section of the Pan American Union of Washington:

New Industrialization

"Growing industrialization in Latin America may lead to an ever greater flow of commodities in inter-American trade," he stated. "This fact becomes clear upon an analysis of the type of industrialization spreading in Latin America today.

"These industries are in the main those which produce so-called consumers' goods. To produce such goods, machinery is required, and parts must be supplied for the industries engaged in assembling products. The United States is particularly well equipped to supply both machinery and parts for growing industries, and in this field lies an opportunity for a great expansion of inter-American trade, which can more than offset any losses suffered by the decrease in exports of the manufactures which the new industries are producing in Latin America."

The World's Business

An 'Unfavorable' Trade Balance—April Figures —A Good, Not a Bad, Omen for Business

By H. B. E.

FOR the third consecutive month the United States in April bought more goods than it sold in foreign commerce. This is known as an "unfavorable" balance of trade.

The designation is a throwback to mercantilist philosophy — a school of thought holding that it was good for a country to have a surplus of exports because the surplus would be paid for in precious metals. An eighteenth century writer, Thomas Mun, said, "We must ever observe the rule to sell more to strangers yearly than we consume of theirs in value," and called the practice, "the rule of our treasure." We have progressed beyond the stage when we viewed gold as the only sign of wealth and power. Gold movements no longer govern the increase or decrease of money available to business. We rely upon credit built upon gold. And Americans in general realize so thoroughly that there is enough gold and to spare in the Treasury for present or potential credit needs of business that there is no criticism of writers who talk of the need for redistributing America's gold in America's own interest. We want to see idle gold *used* elsewhere. Then the users could buy more American goods.

But the advance from the mercantilist thought of the eighteenth century has not been consistent. The phraseology of "unfavorable" balance of trade is still retained. And it adds powerfully to the argument of the economic nationalists—who are the neo-mercantilists that the situation so depicted is harmful to the country. But if it helps to push out gold that we wish to push out, how can it be harmful?

This is merely to correct the view of the "unfavorable" balance from the standpoint of mercantilist philosophy. Economists would not use such an argument. They would take another tack. Strange as it may seem to those who are puzzled by the jargon of the economists, they use a very simple argument in supporting "unfavorable" balances. It is simple because it coincides with common sense. As part of our intellectual reaction from mercantilism, we have learned that wealth is things (though it would be wiser to define it as exchanges) not money; and if we can persuade foreigners to add to our store of wealth, then, surely, we are that much better off.

This is what has been happening in the three months ending with April. Foreign nations have been adding to America's store of wealth. January showed a "favorable" balance, but for the entire four months of the year, the "unfavorable" balance amounted to $12 millions, as compared with a "favorable" balance of $21 millions last year. In election year the change will not be allowed to stay unnoticed. If succeeding months till November show a maintenance of the import surplus, then the hue and cry will probably rend the welkin. It will be based upon the argument that the *surplus of foreign imports is depriving American workers of jobs and American farmers of markets.* This "infamy," indeed, is already the subject of denunciations at Cleveland.

So we must address ourselves to this argument. To do so we must use a few more figures. For the surplus one way or the other cannot be related to jobs won or lost without giving the actual figures of imports and exports.

Exports, according to the latest data, for the first four months of 1936 were valued at $768 millions. Last year the corresponding total was $688 millions. Thus the increase in exports amounted to $80 millions. What does this substantial increase mean in terms of jobs? Surely that more Americans were employed this year than last in making goods and growing products for foreign buyers. Of particular importance to the South is this increase in exports. For the cotton year to date shipments of cotton are running about 30 per cent ahead of last year. The cotton South, which has been drifting on to the relief rolls because of the twin handicap of loss of markets and government interferences with the recapturing of them, is getting its foreign business back again.

Foreigners in order to buy American goods must of course obtain dollars first. There is only one way to do that. And this is to sell goods to the monopoly holders of dollars, namely, Americans. Exports, in other words, cannot go up consistently without a concurrent upward movement in imports. This is the story of this year's figures. Imports have advanced from $667 millions to $782 millions; they are up $115 millions. It is these additional imports which alone made possible the growth of those exports which provided more jobs for American workers and more markets for American farmers. It is true that in some cases the extra imports may have displaced American workers. But if it had not been for those imports, other Americans would have been deprived of jobs. For the sake of Americans who may have been displaced, should we have kept those jobs and markets away from the other Americans? Where is the common sense in that? A bird in the hand in the shape of a foreign order is worth two in the bush of domestic business.

In point of fact, the jobs in the domestic bush have not materialized by sacrificing the jobs available to Americans through foreign trade. Loss of foreign trade and depression go together. The National Foreign Trade Council has just issued a chart showing over the course of 13 years how intimately the two are related. The chart is restricted to the two items which are supposed to be antipathetic: factory employment and imports of manufactured goods. It is revealed that employment has always been highest when such imports were highest and lowest when such imports were lowest. Is this not reasonable? Employment after all, is a matter of exchange, as wealth at the bottom is. And the wider the exchanges the more the employment. Is it surprising that the "infamous" change in foreign trade happens to synchronize with the steadiest upward movement in domestic recovery?

APPEARANCE

APPEARANCE and personality are very closely entwined. You remember Shakespeare's advice: "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy . . . for the apparel of proclaims the man."

Now why does a man often buy a lot of clothes and still not look well-dressed?

A few simple Don'ts:—

If you're small, don't choose a dark color,—it makes you look smaller.

If large, don't choose a light color.

If tall, avoid pronounced stripes.

If stout, don't select a plaid.

Pick a blue or gray suit if your hair is light; if dark, choose brown or gray; if ruddy, choose brown.

"All right, Mr. Gaunt," you say, "I have observed all these things, and my clothes really looked pretty good when I got them, but I have worn them only a few times,—and look at them now:—shabby, baggy and ill-fitting."

And that is the nub of the whole story. The fabric must be right,—not shoddy; but preferably an all virgin wool worsted for service and fine appearance.

Genuine Gaunt Fabrics **Beautiful SUITS** Faultlessly Tailored

Ready to Wear **$24** No Cotton No Shoddy

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Chain Store Sales Gains Best Since Summer of 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Promise of the best summer business since 1929 in the retail field appears to be substantiated by the steady gains in sales by chain store systems since the spring floods in the East. The first 25 chains to report for May did an aggregate business of $228,605,035, an increase of $32,149,989 or 16.4 per cent over the similar month a year ago, according to the monthly compilation issued by Hammons & Co., Inc., and Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. This was the largest increase in the sales for any month since the chains were reporting sharp increases in the middle of 1933, when business generally was recovering from the abnormally low volume of 1932.

From the standpoint of dollar volume, however, the increase far outstretches anything in nearly six years, and this increase is continuing into June, according to reports from all sections of the country. These reports indicate that the current month will undoubtedly be the banner month of the year, if indeed not the best month for retail business in the history of the chains.

Five Months' Sales Higher

The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting arranged in groups:

	May, 1936	May, 1935	% Inc.
Variety	$83,686,751	$73,649,733	13.6
Mail order	77,545,991	60,075,201	29.0
Grocery	49,853,714	46,588,063	7.0
Drug	7,564,487	6,835,992	10.6
Shoe	5,057,738	5,115,771	*1.13
Apparel	4,896,354	4,190,286	16.6
Total	$228,603,035	$196,455,046	16.4

*Decrease.

The improvement last month also had an appreciable effect in bringing up the average sales thus far this year. For the first four months of the year the gains have been running approximately 1 per cent under a year ago. The total sales of these chains for the five months ended with May 31 now stand at $982,820,899, an increase of $90,293,314, or 10.2 per cent over the same months of 1935. This compares with an average gain of 9.4 per cent in the first four months of the current year, and 10.9 per cent for the full 12 months of 1935.

Five months sales compare:

	5 mos 1936	5 mos 1935	P. C. Gain
Variety	356,436,243	334,543,683	6.5
Mail order	306,536,665	263,673,941	16.3
Grocery	242,094,958	224,026,139	8.05
Drug	36,606,029	34,159,038	7.15
Shoe	20,901,261	18,159,294	15.1
Apparel	20,245,743	17,965,490	12.7
Total	982,820,899	892,527,585	10.2

Mail Order Group Leads

The outstanding feature of the sales for May was the increase reported by the mail order group, in which the upswing has reached the proportions of a boom not unlike that of the pre-depression days. In this group, Montgomery Ward reported the largest month in its history and the percentage gain was the largest since December, 1934.

The shoe chains were the only division where sales for the month showed a decline over the same period of last year, which was due to the fact that Easter buying was unusually early this year.

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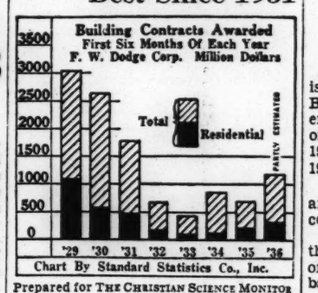
BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1865

Building Industry Best Since 1931



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the accompanying chart, the building industry is enjoying the most prosperous first six months since 1931. The half-year total of awards will top a billion dollars for the first time in five years.

Earnings of Banks In New York State Rise During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Banks in New York State, outside New York City, report gross operating earnings during 1935 were at the lowest level since the depression started. Net operating earnings, however, were more than 10 per cent larger than in 1934, showing the first upturn since the depression started. These figures were shown in a survey of balance-sheet data of the banks issued by the commission for study of the banking structure of the New York State Bankers' Association.

A supplementary report shows that 683 banks in the State, outside New York City, at the end of last year had aggregate resources of $2,338,049,000, an increase of about $21,000,000, or 1 per cent, over the resources of 668 banks at the end of 1934. For the first time in the period covered by the study, and perhaps for many years prior thereto, the report says, investments of the banks exceeded their loans.

Investments increased $54,000,000 to a new high, while loans fell more than $90,000,000 and showed a total net loss of $1,055,000,000 since the end of 1929. The rise of investments reflected an increase of $63,000,000 in holdings of obligations of the United States Government, including guaranteed obligations, and a decline of $9,000,000 in other securities. The decline in loans was almost entirely in non-real estate loans, the proportion being $2,000,000 drop on real estate loans to $88,000,000 drop in other loans. Cash and cash items rose sharply to a figure representing nearly 16 per cent of total resources.

The gain of net earnings, in the face of lower gross, was due to a decline in operating expenses sufficient to reduce their ratio to gross earnings from 76.3 per cent in 1934 to 72.8 per cent last year. This decline was achieved through a reduction in interest payments to depositors which fell from $32,934,000 to $25,807,000, a fall of 21½ per cent. Net losses and charge-offs, although still above pre-depression figures, were reduced to $39,599,000 against $94,462,000 in 1934.

Federal Land Banks $83,000,000 Issue Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—A new issue of $83,000,000 Federal Land Banks 3 per cent consolidated federal farm loan bonds is being offered today. They are due Jan. 1, 1956, and redeemable after Jan. 1, 1946.

The bonds are priced at 100¼ and interest, to yield about 2.97 per cent.

Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the Land Banks is directing the offering with the co-operation of a banking group comprising Alexander Brown & Sons, the Chase National Bank, Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc.; the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, Edward B. Smith & Co., the First Boston Corporation, the Lee Higginson Corporation and a nationwide selling group.

Proceeds from the sale, with cash on hand, will be used to retire about $83,125,020 of 4¼ per cent bonds of the individual Federal Land Banks, which have been called for payment on July 1. Although the bonds are not obligations of the Government and are not guaranteed by it, they are secured obligations of banks operating under a federal charter with supervision by the Farm Credit Administration.

The twelve Federal Land Banks reported that on March 31, last, they had aggregate capital stock of $235,898,917, paid-in surplus of $100,649,134 and total assets of $2,426,526,330.

The new 3s are described as legal investments for all fiduciary and trust funds and are eligible also as security for government deposits and for postal savings funds. In the opinion of counsel for the Federal Farm Credit Administration, they are eligible for investment by savings banks under the laws of a majority of the states, including New York and Massachusetts.

Holders of the 4¼ per cent bonds, which have been called for redemption, will receive, so far as practicable, preferential treatment in the allotment of the new bonds.

The offering today will be the third distribution of 3 per cent consolidated bonds by the Federal Land Banks since December. Of the total of $83,125,020 of 4¼s that will be retired only $58,000,000 is in the hands of the public, the remainder being owned by the United States Treasury.

SEC Does Not Drive Trade to London, Say Fletcher and Landis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, sharply challenged the reports that restrictions on trading on American exchanges by the SEC and the Federal Reserve Board were resulting in a large volume of such business being transferred to London and other foreign cities.

Pointing to an upturn in purchases of American securities by foreign interests during the past year, Mr. Landis felt that this had actually added materially to business on American exchanges.

The challenges resulted from the receipt of a letter by Senator Fletcher from former Senator Hamilton F. Kean of Kean, Taylor & Company, who complained that American exchanges were losing heavily.

Senator Fletcher's reply gave full support to steps taken by the SEC and the Federal Reserve to give stability to trading on American exchanges, to prevent speculative abuses by "in-and-outers" and to safeguard investors by preserving an orderly market.

Former Senator Kean, he said, had predicted a movement of trading activities to London when the Securities Acts were being written, adding that "none of these predictions have come to pass."

The Non-Ferrous Metals

An article in our current Fortnightly Review dated June 9, 1936. Copies of this Review may be obtained at our offices either by mail or personal call.

Ask for Review No. 507

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15 STATE STREET *Boston* MEMBERS 40 WALL STREET *New York*

New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

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$83,000,000

Federal Land Banks

3% Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds

Dated January 1, 1936 Due January 1, 1956

Not redeemable before January 1, 1946

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable at any Federal Land Bank or any designated agency. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable in denominations of $10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500 and $100. Exchanges of coupon Bonds for registered Bonds and changes of registration may be effected at the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Redeemable as a whole or in part on any interest date on and after January 1, 1946 at 100% and interest.

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the constitutionality of the Act creating the Banks and the provision exempting their obligations from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation. The exemptions include exemption from surtaxes on income from the Bonds. The transfer of the Bonds by inheritance or gift, etc., is subject to taxation under any applicable valid laws providing for the taxation of transfers of personal property.

The Bonds are eligible for investment by savings banks under the laws of a majority of the States, including New York and Massachusetts.

The proceeds of this sale of Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds, together with cash on hand, are to be used to retire approximately $83,125,020 4¼% Bonds of the individual Banks which have been called for payment July 1, 1936.

On behalf of the twelve Federal Land Banks and under the direction of

Charles R. Dunn, their Fiscal Agent,

with the assistance of the undersigned, these Bonds are offered at:

100¼% and interest from July 1, 1936, to yield about 2.97%

Definitive Bonds will, it is expected, be ready for delivery July 1, 1936. To the extent that holders of 4¼% Bonds called for redemption agree, prior to the closing of the books, to surrender them on the payment date at 100% of their face value in part payment for these 3% Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds, they are to receive, so far as practicable, preferential treatment.

This offering is made in this State only by such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in this State, from whom copies of the circular of the Federal Land Banks describing these bonds, may be obtained.

Alex. Brown & Sons — The Chase National Bank of the City of New York — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

Guaranty Trust Company of New York — The National City Bank of New York — Edward B. Smith & Co.

The First Boston Corporation — Lee Higginson Corporation

June 11, 1936

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of the unreliability of platforms that this column is tempted to examine briefly how sacrosanct party platforms are anyway.

Nineteen hundred and eight comes to hand. In that year, the Republican Convention rejected a plan for direct election of United States Senators. Nevertheless, Former President Taft, after getting the nomination, endorsed an amendment to achieve this very thing that the party repudiated.

Next, 1912. In this year, the Democratic Convention approved an amendment making the President ineligible for a second term. President Wilson after election rejected the pledge, calling it arbitrary. Former President Wilson also repudiated the convention plank that exempted coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls.

And next, 1916 and the Republicans. The Republican convention turned down a proposal to support a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. Yet the Republican nominee, Charles E. Hughes, rejected his party's position and endorsed the proposal.

And then, 1932. The Republicans will make much of the fact that President Roosevelt rejected positions taken by the Democratic Convention.

President Roosevelt has done so many things that the 1932 convention never anticipated that he may find himself particularly accountable for his rough usage of party platform timber. Nevertheless, the briefest raking up of political embers discloses that for half a century the platform has become less binding, especially in time of unpredictable stresses and strains.

Far East—Japan Pushes Trade Domination

As South China allegedly continues military preparations to goad the Central Chinese Government into resistance to Japanese encroachments, this column high lights the extraordinary veering of Japanese tactics that have so aroused Chinese nationalism.

It seems only yesterday that Japanese aggression in Inner Mongolia was recounted. Within two months, Japan, in the face of a growling Russian bear, has switched its activities from the Mongolias to North China. Here Japan is less provocative to the Russian bear but more irritating to the Chinese dragon.

Japanese Design

Japan appears bent upon crushing all influence of Nanking, the United States and Britain in North China. Recent news dispatches piece together fragment by fragment a possible design for Nipponese hegemony in North China.

Lavish smuggling operations, allegedly ascribed to Japan, are seen as elbowing the United States and Britain out of the Chinese markets. The Bank of China has just estimated that Japan in 1935 smuggled $65,000,000 worth of goods into North China, enabling Japan to take the lead in Chinese markets. America's imports into these markets were nearly halved. Britain fears that China will find it impossible to meet interest on British loans if smuggling continues to deprive China of its customs receipts.

And the Army

Furthermore, Japan appears to be flexing its military arm in North China. In the barracks of the Peiping-Tientsin area, 10,000 troops have been stationed. This is a complement five times Japan's normal quota. Officers adequate to man a large army have also been assembled at both Peiping and Tientsin.

Live Wires

Japan is playing with high voltage. Long dormant Chinese nationalism, raucously awakened by patriotic students, begins to press hard against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, virtual dictator of the Nanking Government. General Chiang two days ago renounced war with Japan and has discounted reports of civil war that Southern China is said to be preparing. Nevertheless, he is engineering an unprecedented preparedness campaign, and no one dares speculate how long he can resist pressure of the more militant elements in China, elements that would have China strike back against Japan.

West and East

But above all Japan is risking embroilment with the United States and Britain, who are far from reconciled to the loss of economic advantages in China. The Foreign Policy Bulletin points out that Japan is gambling on the inability so far of the United States and Britain to form an alliance to protect Western interests.

Japan appears to be playing a dangerous game, for it is possibly inviting a Chinese-American-British-Soviet combination against it. Many believe now is time for a readjustment of Far Eastern policies as they affect Occidental interests. The Nine Power Pact and the old hinges on the Open Door policy appear to have lost their capacity to stabilize Western and Eastern interests in the Orient. It almost looks as if there were need of haste to get the statesmen to the council tables before the war lords get to the battlefields.

Nicaragua—Quieted With Selection of President

Nicaragua's recent political tempest carried the sharp edge of many an irony. Suffice it to say relative to the immediate news that the lid has been clamped temporarily, at least, on the Nicaraguan ferment with the selection by Congress of Dr. Carlos Brenes Jarquin to the Presidency. He will fill the unexpired term of former President Sacasa, who was deposed.

Melody Lingers On

In the deposition of Dr. Sacasa were the ironies. It all goes back to 1933. The American marines left; the United States ostentatiously liquidated its interventionist policy. But the Americans left several bequests behind, all designed to aid domestic stability in Nicaragua.

To help avert perpetuation of undemocratic power, the Americans fostered a Constitution that forbade a President to be succeeded by a relative. To make assurance doubly sure, the Americans trained a national guard, partially equipped it and set it as a guardian over the Constitution.

Not What Was Intended

Enter the irony. General Anastasio Somoza, relative-in-law of the President, was put in charge of the national guard. Promptly, despite his kinship to the President, he went after the Presidency, and two weeks ago he started using the national guard to help him get it.

President Sacasa, aware that General Somoza was a dangerous competitor, sought agreement from the two major political parties that they unite behind one presidential candidate. General Somoza felt the chill and knew he was being frozen out. He went into action.

The national guard ousted many officials by force. President Sacasa manned two forts, to which General Somoza promptly laid siege. Through the diplomatic intervention of United States Minister Boaz Walton Long, a truce was arranged and an alternative presidential candidate was selected. Suffice to say, the Nicaraguan Congress in joint session, according to the Associated Press, chose Dr. Jarquin.

Soil Program Calls For 36,000 Miles Of Terracing on Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—More than 36,000 miles of farm terracing, or enough to make 14 terraces from New York City to Los Angeles, will be undertaken by the Soil Conservation Service in the next three years under agreements with farmers, H. H. Bennett, chief of the service, announced today.

The service has already built more than 15,000 miles of terraces as a part of its extensive erosion control program. The total acreage to be protected by the work completed and planned is approximately 700,000 acres.

"Terracing," explained Mr. Bennett, "is only one part of erosion control. Extensive use of adaptable trees and grasses, correct methods of cultivation, increased planting of soil-binding crops and proper crop rotations are among the equally important control measures."

Mr. Bennett has just returned from an inspection trip to soil conservation demonstration areas in eastern Texas, where he found practices to be about 95 per cent effective in withstanding the impact of recent heavy rains. On untreated farms in the same general locality, there were "tragic soil losses," he says. One heavy rain last month in this area swept soil away from a cotton field at the rate of 63 tons per acre, and 31 per cent of the rainfall was lost as immediately runoff. During the same rain, no soil was washed away from an adjoining controlled field of grass, and only three tenths of 1 per cent of the rain was lost as runoff.

Industrial League Seeks Ban on War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 11—Studying means to avert war members of the League for Industrial Democracy spent three days at the Bowen Country Club here, heard speakers urge different programs, and concluded informally that a variety of peace methods may be useful in what they termed "the present emergency."

This broad viewpoint was expressed by Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of Chicago, president of the league, in a closing address. He followed Carl Haessler who had urged sanctions to "postpone war."

Several speakers, including Professor Lovett, held that the only way to end wars was to abolish the profit or capitalistic system, establish a social order in which production is for use and in which government is solely for the welfare of the people as a whole. This is a comparatively distant goal, however, they held, and they saw a need for some immediate action to fend off war for the next few years.

Speakers included members of the Women's International League, the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A., the American Student Union, the Socialist Party and labor union organizations.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	9.64	7 to midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
HIX	Trujillo City, D. R.	50.17	5.98	4:40-5:40 p. m. (or later)
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Columbia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
DJM	Zeesen, Germany	49.35	6.08	7:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-5:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30).
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-1 a. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.05	6.12	7:30-9 p. m.
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W3XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
KZRM	Manila, P. I.	48.85	6.14	4 to 7 a. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6 to 10 p. m.
YV5RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun., 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sun. 7-9 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irreg., near 6 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.51	9.52	7 to 9 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight.
XGOA	Nanking, China	31.44	9.54	Irreg., near 5 a. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:55 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.33	9.57	4:50-10:55 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-7:30 a. m., except Sun.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m., irreg.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 6-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, Mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.25	9.60	Relays "El Mundo," nights, irreg.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	1:30-5:30; 6-7:30 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	31.09	9.65	Near 5 and 6 a. m., irreg.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-9:30 p. m (Sat. 1-3 p. m.)
KAZ	Manila, P. I.	30.03	10.00	Irreg. 5-7 a. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30 to 3 p. m., irreg.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Sun., 7-10 a. m.
GEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Relays, JVM, irreg.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 2-3 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	27.38	10.96	Irreg., near 7 or 8 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun., 8-11 a. m.)
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.60	11.71	6:30-10:30 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
IPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15 p. m.-1 a. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	9-11 p. m.; 11:30-1:30 a. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-10:50 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p. m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	8:15 a. m.-12:15 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Daytime, irreg.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	Nr. 6 a. m. and 6 p.m., irreg
IPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m. also Sun., 1:40-2 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m., irreg.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	Midnight to 1 a. m.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20 16	14.88	Irreg., near 4 p. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9-noon; 3:40-5:45; 6-8 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	3:45-11:30 a. m.; 4:50-10:50 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m., irreg.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-3:30 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina			9-9:30 a. m.; 5-5:30 p. m., irreg.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	6 to 8 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-2 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8:05-11 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45; 9 a. m.-noon; 3:30-5:45 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21.47	6-8:45; 9 a. m.-noon
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7 to 9 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	7:30 a. m.-1 p. m.

Probation Group Hits Hoover's Use Of Word 'Parole'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Strongly opposed to what they term "false use" of words, probation and parole, as applied to the release of criminals by courts or prisons "without investigation or supervision," in recent public utterances by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Probation Association headquarters protested to Washington today.

The association transmitted to Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, a resolution adopted May 25 at its annual conference and simultaneously made public a statement accompanying the resolutions.

This statement, signed by Charles L. Chute, executive director of the association, acknowledged "the successful achievements of Mr. Hoover in ridding the country of major criminals," but objected to Mr. Hoover's use of the terms "probation and parole."

The objection to Mr. Hoover's remarks arose because, according to the association, "in condemning inadequate and miscalled probation and parole service, he has seemed to condemn the entire system or has clearly created that impression in the public mind."

"He has pointed out only the evils of the misapplication of probation and parole," wrote Mr. Chute, "entirely overlooking the fact that in a large and growing number of courts throughout the country efficient probation work is now being done, and in some states statewide parole service has been established."

Mr. Chute recognized the work being done by parole and probation boards in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

The association's statement continues:

"We also believe it is misleading to condemn probation or parole because any group of major criminals have 'at some time' been tried out on probation or parole. We should expect that increasingly those of long criminal record would early in their careers have been tried out on probation and if, as is usually the case, they have been committed to prisons under indeterminate sentences for earlier or lesser offenses they would and should have been on parole as the only sensible and safe form of discharge from a prison. . .

"Probation should be and often is a far more effective method of discipline and control of young offenders than would be a short prison or jail term."

Auto Fatalities Drop 9 Per Cent In U.S. for 3 Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Automobile fatalities during the first three months of this year were 9 per cent below the same period last year, it is reported in the May issue of Public Safety, reflecting the activities of the National Safety Council in its recently inaugurated five-year safety campaign.

The council has set as its 1940 goal the saving of 38,000 lives. If the present rate is maintained there will have been 3300 fewer deaths by the end of 1936, and the 1940 goal will have been exceeded by 10,000.

Increase in January

January this year showed a slight increase over the same month in 1935, but February was 16 per cent better and March 18 per cent better. The March reduction is the best recorded since motor vehicle fatalities were compiled regularly, except one depression year.

These figures must be considered, of course, the safety council notes, with the influence of changes in the actual amount of driving, in view. For example, the January rise of 8 per cent took place when there was a 13 per cent increase in the amount of gasoline consumed. The gasoline figures for February and March are not yet available, but it is expected that somewhere similar increases will be shown, in which case the drop in the total number of fatalities is all the more significant.

Springfield, Mass., was the largest city in the country to go through the first three months of 1936 without a motor vehicle fatality.

New York City leads cities of over 500,000 population with a rate of but 7.5 per cent and a decline of 2.8 per cent for the first quarter.

Have Perfect Records

Other cities with perfect records for the quarter are Brockton, Mass.; Portsmouth, Ohio, and Wausau, Wis.

It is striking, Public Safety notes, that cities show the best records. All reporting cities reduced fatalities on an average of 24 per cent during March and 15 per cent for the three months.

The council's five-year campaign consists chiefly of educational activities with emphasis on constructive suggestion rather than fear.

Research Is Planned Of Early Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 10—Plans for extensive research work on Tinicum Island, in the Delaware River near Chester, where the first government of any part of the territory now known as the State of Pennsylvania was established, were announced by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The territorial government was set up about 1649, when John Printz was named Governor. It is intended to obtain a complete history of everything leading to the formation of the Tinicum Island governing body.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

THE TRADING POST, Realty and Insurance Co., Casper, Wyoming—We give free information regarding dude, cattle, sheep and hay ranches, grazing and irrigated lands, homesteads and Wyoming mountain properties; we sell The Millers Mutual and Buffalo Fire Insurance, rated by Best A plus. Write or Call ALICE R. WINTER. Phone Office 131 Residence 2376. 202 and 220 Con-Roy Building.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near car line and stores, attractive 6-room apartment to sublet for July and August; all conveniences; refrigeration, grand piano, porch. Tel. Asp. 4866.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished 3-room apartment, piano, electrolux, twin beds, double daybed; July, August; near beaches; references. Mansfield 6-0278.

N. Y. C., 308 W 82nd St., Apt. 104—Immediate sublet 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; new building; cross ventilation; sacrifice.

N. Y. C., 760 West End Ave.—2 attractively furnished; June 15-Sept. 15; radio, cool; reasonable. RI. 9-3392. GOLDSCHMIDT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—2-room kitchenette-duette apartment furnished for the summer; near church and university. MISS H. A. BURCHFIELD, 28 Park Ave. Monroe 1302.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Furnished apartment, three rooms and screened porch; running water, use of bath; shady lawn; near golf links; mountain view; season $80. MRS. C. HASBROUCK.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W FITT, 29 West Street, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LADY will take one or two more girls, in country home; refined beautiful surroundings. Caledonia 5-4466 (New York).

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE furnished cottage on ocean front; eight rooms, three baths; located on grounds Newagen Inn, Maine; reasonable rent. S. J. BALASSI, Washington Irving Trust Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE quiet farmhouse, high elevation, extensive view; home cooking; $14 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. D. 2, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two French beds, love seat and divan. 317 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Low sale price or rent reasonable, 10-room house, nice; centrally located; two minutes to buses or trains; splendid locality; 2-car garage; suitable for professional office and home. Call CRYstal 0528 week days for appointment.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c. LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street, Boston.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture and rugs from interior decorators and wealthy homes; very reasonable; new SIMMONS bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALES ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE teachers in Art, Music and in the Primary Grades; progressive, co-educational resident and country day school. SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL, Wilmington, Delaware.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CUSTODIAN—Full time position in Branch Church, New York City; state experience, qualifications, salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box E-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILDREN'S nurse, happy disposition, experience, co-operation essential; harmonious home; salary; write full particulars. POPE, Clinton Place, Maplewood, N. J.

NURSERY governess, 3½ year boy, thoroughly experienced, full charge; mother at business; Christian Scientist preferred. Pl. 3-1810, N.Y.C.

WANTED—Dressmaker to sew out by day; must understand cutting and fitting. Write Box M-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Well educated, refined active student of Christian Science with experience as executive's assistant and secretary, over 35, for resident position in established institution for Christian Scientists; write complete details of experience and qualifications. X-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Well built 8-room house, 2 baths, 2-car garage, lot 56x180, overlooking beautiful garden; very reasonable. G. H. HAHN, 242 Grove St.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

HOUSEHOLD furnishings, good condition; very low prices; giving up home. 146 E. 49th St. (Apt. 53), New York City.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating, estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Tlocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

HOME, elderly people, summer, permanent; ideal location and environment; $15 week. MRS. LOIS GRACE BROWN, So. Berwick, Maine.

"LINCOLN HOMESTEAD," Brimfield, Mass., 24 miles east of Springfield on Route No. 20; "comfortable, spacious, home-like"; caters to discriminating overnight guests. C. L. PEIRCE.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H.—A country home in the mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Plot 80x100, East side Lefferts Blvd., 225 ft. south Rockaway Blvd., Richmond Hill Park. Address—T. L. Rubsamen, 175-40 Henley Road, Jamaica Estates, N. Y.

HULL, MASS., $7500 Worth $10,000. Beautiful Dutch Colonial House. Six rooms, garage, fireplace; on ocean; give terms. Telephone Weymouth 1841.

Southern New Hampshire. For sale, exceptional Cape Cod colonial with 80 acres built in Revolutionary days. Located 1 mile from Hancock. Splendid view of Pack Monadnocks; 8 rooms, bath, electricity, 7 fireplaces; large screened porch; reasonably priced. For information regarding this and other real estate in southern New Hampshire, write FRED C. WORMELLE, Hancock, N. H.

SO. PORTLAND, ME.—Beautiful 4-acre estate, 400-ft. beach front; unobstructed bay, island, ocean view; good anchorage; 6 bedrooms, 2½-story house, 2 garages, porches, orchard; good business or residential. F. S. WILLARD, 5 Beach St., So. Portland, Me.

Local Classified

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER and importer of Fine Neckwear (selling direct to consumer) seeks alert representatives to increase his distribution in Metropolitan Area; liberal commission. R. A. SHIREK, 173 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MISS EDWARDS, 201 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. Waffle Shop Tea Room. Tel. 5-4934.

NEWPORT, R. I., 30 Old Beach Road—A private boarding house, open from June 15th to Oct. 1st; references given and required. MISS MARGARET BOKEE.

STAMFORD, CONN.—The Forest Grove Arms, 71 Grove St.—Attractive double rooms, twin beds; good meals; special chicken dinner. Tel. Stamford 3-9021.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

CHATHAM, MASS.—Rooms, double $15, single $12; family two adults; immaculate; cross-ventilation; inner-spring mattresses; shower, hot, cold water; nr. beach. Dorothy Handley, Box 295.

IN WINTHROP, MASS., in residential section, near bathing; business people preferred. Tel. OCEan 1877.

N. Y. C.—Young business woman share attractive studio apartment, separate rooms; N. Y. Univ. section. R. GUSTO, 39 Charles St., Watkins 9-0779.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Attractive bright room adjoining tri-private bath; exceptionally clean refined surroundings; $5. Phone Trafalgar 7-7363.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive rooms for adults; homelike; ocean view; near restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Stenographer and general office assistant, experienced, efficient, dependable, neat appearance; location immaterial. D. LYNN, 512 Patapsco Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE-Companion, child or adult; can take full charge; Christian Science home; guide for blind; L. I., N. Y., or Conn. Tel. Hemp. 522-R, 29 St. Paul's Road, Hempstead, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $15 to $18. Booklet. C. E. STEVENS.

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, Orleans—8-room furnished house, remarkable location, modern improvements; $450 season. Full particulars, Frederick W. Snow, Chelsea, Mass.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—7 rooms, bath, on water; all improvements; lawn, trees; season $250; also small cottage complete, $150; near Jones Beach. H. B. Simmons, Seaford, L.I., N.Y.

NEAR ROCKY POINT—For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at farmhouse. MRS. JOHNSON, Rocky Beach, Warwick, R. I.

WADING RIVER, North Shore, Long Island—Three-room bungalow, well furnished, screened porch, improvements; overlooking Sound; also one-room bungalow, large porch, secluded; mile to beach. Gabriel Mills Road. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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FOR SALE OR RENT—"Colonial Shores," near Dices Head Lighthouse, five summer houses and cabins, one to four baths, fireplaces, community dining hall; fifteen minutes walk from historic village on Penobscot Bay; ideal for art colony, summer school, scout camp. GRACE NOYES, CASTINE, ME.

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DAILY lessons, Trumpet. LEONARD KONFSKY, formerly with New York Philharmonic. 1618 East Third St., Brooklyn, New York. Avenue "P" Sta., Culver Line. ESplanade 5-1760.

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HARTFORD, CONN.—Would like party to share three room apartment or rent one room; desirable location. Telephone 2-5915.

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Men's PALM BEACH SUITS . . . 16.75. Light or Dark . . . for every occasion. MEIGS & CO.

We're Ready for Summer—Are YOU? Complete new section of summer furniture for porch, garden, beach, and lawn, in the new Summer Shop, third floor. HOWLAND'S.

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK. COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Savings Accounts, Travelers Checks, Safe Deposit Boxes, Christmas Club. We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son, JEWELERS. We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry. 1134 Broad Street.

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING, A. JORDANO, 60 Cannon St. 4-2

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

The House of Mirrors
Is Displaying a Unique Line of
Gifts in Glass
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Weddings, Shower Gifts and Graduations
Charles H. Harris, Inc.
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Elevator Service

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The Peak of Style in Summer Clothing for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
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The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

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Beautiful Shoes
Sold in Connecticut at
L. SPELKE & SON.....STAMFORD
I. MILLER .....NEW HAVEN
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Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
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Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

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FROCKS AND SPORTSWEAR
Prices to suit every purse
40 Broad St. (nr. Franklin St.)
Open Wednesday and Friday Eves.

YALE LAUNDRY, Inc.
579 Pacific Street
A Laundry Service for Every Household
CALL 3-1003

COTTON FROCKS
Cool Cottons for Every Size, 14 to 52
3.95, 5.95 and 10.95
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

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Rug Cleaning and Repairs of All Kinds
135 Main Tele. 4-6373

WALLINGFORD

For the Graduate
Parker Pens and Pencils
from $1.00 to $7.50
Also Kodak Camera Makes an Ideal Gift
Let Us Show Them to You
MARX PHARMACY

WATERBURY

Try Out
Our New Bon-Accord Dry Cleaning Service
You will be pleased and satisfied with the work—
Just phone 3-1116 and we will call for your work, and deliver it when finished.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

Join Our
Down-Filled—Celanese Taffeta Comfortable Club
$12.50 Each
50c Down 50c Weekly
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Straws and Panamas Cleaned and Reblocked
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET Phone 4-9443

FREEMANS
A Home-Owned Store
Dependable Groceries and Meats
Rinso — Endorsed by the makers of 36 leading washing machines
427 Willow St. Ph. 4-0197

Cotton Dresses
Linen Dresses
Summer Millinery
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

Announcement!
We Now Carry
High-grade Distilled Fuel Oils
BARLOW BROS. CO.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

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Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie O. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your FUR COATS Safely at WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Danker
Hybrid Tea Roses
2-year-old in bud and blossom in 6-in. paper pots. Try our special dozen, all $7.50 colors .....
Danker, 40 and 42 Maiden Lane
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

BUDGET PLAN
for low cost purchase of
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
AMBRICOAL
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
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Straw Hats, Panamas, Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits
BOYCE AND MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street

AUBURN

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Automobile—Fire—Compensation
Dividend Paying Companies
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BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Guaranteed as Advertised in the GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE
PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
NORTH FLORAL AVE. Dial 6-2393

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
LOW SPRING PRICES
INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
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LOCKTITE
ROOFING & SUPPLY CORP.
D. T. HOLLOWAY, *Pres.-Treas.*
Roofing and Rock Wool Insulation
Estimates gladly given
21 Glenwood Avenue Dial 6-2369

Barnes Flower Shop
Artistic Wedding Arrangements
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Syracuse
Phone 2-4045 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

Brides and Graduates
will appreciate a gift selected from our large stocks of appropriate and practical gifts.
at McLEAN'S

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
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The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

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DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

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Leading Fine Rug Cleaners
Weaving — Repairing
Storing
SCARSDALE
Tel. Tuckahoe 2035 and Scarsdale 205

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
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Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
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HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
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For Excellent Service
Call
Colonial Service
Furriers, Cleaners, Tailors, Dyers Fur Storage
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for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
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Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

FREE DELIVERY — We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER — Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 PONDFIELD ROAD

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Gifts, Games, Toys
The Quill Pen
115 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

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ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-8145
New York City Yonkers 4883

BROOKLYN

See New York City

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG $10.75
STOVE 11.25
NUT 11.00
PEA 9.25

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $8.50
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

Wire Haired Fox Terrier Puppies For Sale

From Consistent Winning Show-Stock Champion-Bred
Reasonably Priced
MAC-WIRE KENNELS
H. J. McGuire, Proprietor
384 Tremont Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
PARKSIDE 9834 TIRE REPAIRING

HOMER'S SERVICE
2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
GASOLINES - OILS - ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES AND RECHARGING
TIRES AND TUBES
Clarence N. Wagonblott—Warren R. Clark
Proprietors

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

BUFFALO
(Continued)

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All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children.
LIDDON 3100 Bailey Ave.

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

BOUQUETS *for* Brides and Graduates
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Ave. WA. 5310

CORTLAND

DUNN COAL CO.
Lowest Prices Now On
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
For Fashion and Comfort
79 Main Street
WOODS BOOT SHOP

CHOCOLATE SHOP
Cool, Refreshing Lunches for Warm Days
Dinners Served From 5:30 On
FROSTED DRINKS
ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONS

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
For the Graduate
a "ROYAL" "CORONA" *or* "REMINGTON" Portable
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091
New, Cool, Comfortable, White
$5 **ENNA JETTICK** $6
Shoes for Women
Are Ready for Your Inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
GRADUATION GIFTS
Selected at
ARGERSINGER'S
are worthy of you and your friends

JAMESTOWN

"Kenwood" Blanket Special
Chevron 100% Wool Blanket
Now $8.98
NELSON'S STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Porch and Outdoor
Furniture
Large Stock—Low Prices
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-106 Main St.
New Location
GRAND OPENING
Saturday, June 13th
John A. Jones
219 N. Main Street

KENMORE

Brownbilt Shoes
for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE SHORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE. KENMORE, N. Y.

Superior Quality — MILK, CREAM, BUTTERMILK, CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946
Groceries *Delicatessen*

WERNER'S
Special Variety of Tempting Salads Made by Mrs. Werner for Discriminating Appetites
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE Ri. 2111

SHOES—RUBBERS—KEDS
For Men — For Women — For Children
FLORSHEIM—ENNA JETTICK—
RED GOOSE—FREEMAN—
SI-EN-TIFFICK—THORO GOOD
GEO. L. SEIFERT
RI. 4915 2894 Delaware Ave.

LARCHMONT

"SLIP COVERS"
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2500 FOR ESTIMATES
marion j. cousens
1930 PALMER AVENUE **DRAPERIES**

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
Debutante Hosiery Shop
1038 CENTRAL AVENUE
Specializing in
GLOVES, BAGS, HOSIERY
Carrying a complete line of
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSE
SALLY MAST, *Proprietor*
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2730
"Have Them Cleaned Right"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners & Furriers, Inc.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

SOS Gas and Service Station
560 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave. This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 Broadway

Beauty Culture
In All Its Branches

FLUSHING

COOL FROCKS
Warm Days
$3.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 MINIMUM CHARGE
41-07 Kissena Blvd Phone Ind 3-5235

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union — 88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734
Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

FOREST HILLS

HARDING COURT BEAUTY SALON

All Work Guaranteed
72-27 Austin Street
Bou. 8-7735
THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

FREE STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
Bou. 8-1400 *Sea Food in Season*
AUSTIN COURT MARKET
GUS ERMISH, Prop.
Select Meats and Groceries
●
7115 Austin St., Nr. Continental Ave.

FREEPORT

Flowers *for* Graduation
A. Adam & Daughters
53 W. MERRICK RD. Ph. Free. 2435
GRADUATION GIFTS
That Are Sure to Please
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Bags and Beachwear
CAROL GREEN'S
60 S. MAIN ST. PHONE FREEPORT 6163

Bararch's
White Flannels, Navy Jackets
Graduation Accessories
61 South Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT—Merrick

TOWING—DAY AND NIGHT
CHARLIE'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP
TYDOL VEEDOL — GAS BUNGO OILS
Day: Free. 7849 Night: Wan. 1130-R
Smith St. and Babylon Trpk., Merrick

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. Grt. Neck 2172

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HOURS: DAILY
Look for Hempstead display advertising in the news section.

Super-Shell CUTS *"Stop-and-Go"* DRIVING COSTS
Greenwich St. and Jerusalem Ave.

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370
178 MAIN STREET

CAMP OUTFITS
Trunks—Name Tapes—Blankets—Shorts—
Duffle Bags—Raincoats—Moccasins—
Ponchos—Keds—Bathing Suits
Scheff's Sports Store
76 MAIN STREET
Next to State Theatre Open Evenings
Tel. Hemp. 6323

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Ave. 20 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Summertime Furniture
Chairs, Tables, and Umbrellas for Beach and Lawn
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
Hardware, Linoleum, Housewares
278 Front Street Ph. Hempstead 7720

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

HEMPSTEAD Floral Park

FLORAL PARK 5289-W
Painting — Decorating
Paper Hanging
H. W. RAMSEY
38 VAN SICLEN AVENUE FLORAL PARK

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

CHRIS. TRUELSON
DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Wheel Aligning Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., L. I.
Phone Hempstead 6100

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0012-0013

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
Jackson Hts., N. Y. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave. 90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst N. Y. Elmhurst, N. Y.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

Go to RUBINS for Your
Garden Supplies—Screens and your Spring House Cleaning Supplies.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-0176

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS'
and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

MOSHER and HOWELL
3712 82nd Street
Distinctive Cotton Dresses
Reasonably Priced
SIZES 12 TO 46
Hosiery—Wear Right Gloves—
Bryn Mawr Slips

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

JAMAICA

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
159-04 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Town Hall
TELEPHONE JAMAICA 6-5933

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Meyer
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

ALLEN'S GREENHOUSES
ALFRED ALLEN, *Prop.*
Fresh Cut Flowers and Floral Designs—Plants—Perennials
Flowers By Wire Anywhere
Corner Little Neck Parkway and Nassau Boulevard
Tel. BAyside 9-3386

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
GAS AND ELECTRIC RANGES
WASHERS AND IRONERS
OIL BURNERS
County Line Appliance Co.
253-05 Northern Boulevard
Tel. Bayside 9-2400

LYNBROOK

Ratner's Millinery — 1 Flight Up
● Fitted to Your Head
● Remodeled
● White Straw and Felt Hats
375 Sunrise Highway

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son
Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

Cleaver Brothers Corp.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tele. Lyn 9876

for
• Paints • Wallpaper
• Window Shades
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
JOHN J. LAKE & SON
88 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 3155

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
FATHER'S DAY SUGGESTIONS
Manhattan Shirts, Ties
Young's Hats and Other Accessories
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

D & J Levy *Clothes for Men*
ON FATHER'S DAY
Give him something to wear—Ties, Adam Hats, Hickok Belts, Arrow Shirts, Robes, Jantzen Bathing Suits
29 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 2312-W

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
388 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3834
All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Phone Lyn 9747
Rinso — Endorsed by the makers of 36 leading washing machines
Manager
C. George Gould
55 MAIN STREET EAST ROCKAWAY

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

It pays THREE *ways to buy* CHEVROLETS:
1st—World's Lowest Prices
2nd—Valve-in-Head Six Economy
3rd—Year-After-Year Dependability
LAWRENCE W. BEHAN
80-84 MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
TEL. 1600

GRADUATION and WEDDING GIFTS
CASH—CREDIT
Kaller's Jewelry Store
30 E. Main St., Patchogue, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
MALLORY HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
317-02 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village N Y
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop
222-11 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

A Complete Line—the Finest Brands of
CORSETS—CORSELETTES
BRASSIERES
Hosiery — Lingerie
FELLER'S LADIES' SHOPPE
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS CO. DEALER
OIL BURNER INSTALLATIONS
ALEX. LIST
8538 118th Street
Virginia 7-1118

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

• **LIPSCHUTZ** •
Stationers
TYPEWRITERS and REPAIRS
Easy Payment Plan
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING AND BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4081

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.

HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
110-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
We Carry a Full Line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

Rose BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
HEgeman 3-7066
61-01 Myrtle Avenue
Cor. Fresh Pond Road
Above Hollywood Clothes Shop

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHANGE TO SUMMER COMFORT
Furnishings and Sportswear for Men
Slacks from $1.55 to $7.45
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Curtains and Blankets Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4056
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

ROSLYN HEIGHTS

Coggins and Fairs
Lingerie, Hosiery, Neckwear, Notions, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Bridge Tallies, Gifts, Greeting Cards, etc.
Willis Avenue Phone Roslyn 417

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Oil Burners
Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.
MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.
Sorensen's Oil Burner Service
Merrick Road and 231 St. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

OAK 4343
CLAUDE'S
FOR BEAUTY
40-4TH AVE.

CHAMBERS GAS RANGES
"Cook with Gas Turned Off"
SOWERSBY APPLIANCE CO.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
OAK. 8151 OPEN EVENINGS

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

The Finest in Dairy Products
WILLOWBROOK DAIRY
Try Our Delicious Chocolate Drink
PHONES Oakwood 8681—White Plains 7743
New Rochelle 25

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

NEW ROCHELLE

I. B. COHEN
Agents
Burberry of London
Hickey-Freeman Clothes for Men
Boys' Clothes
507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 7100

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. Baruch, Prop.
SALE
of New Spring and Summer Stock
Regular and Half Sizes
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

WHY GO TO NEW YORK

FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N.R 4356

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
DIPLOMAS and WEDDING BELLS!
The Gift Season Is Always On
JEWELRY WATCHES
SILVER of National Reputation
TELECHRON CLOCKS
We Specialize in Remodeling
Your Personal Jewelry
565 Main Street N. R. 3592

Tired Porch Furniture
Weary wicker gains a new lease on life in a fresh coat of WATERSPAR, the enamel that dries in four hours.

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

RADIO
Sales and Service
The New Philco Receives Station W1XAL
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Hamilton 4450

"CALLING ALL GIRLS!" who want
SMART COTTON FROCKS
SPORTSWEAR—BATHING SUITS
SLACKS—SHORTS—CULOTTES
CAMP SUITS
"We Specialize in Teens"
THE LEWIS SHOP
32 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CASPARIAN
Importer—Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

ENTERTAINING?
Invite your friends on EMBOSSED, DOUBLE WHITE INFORMALS
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.79

THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot Street New Rochelle 2353

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon 8600, Yonkers Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Washable Crepe Dresses $3.98
Several attractive styles
Women's and Misses' Sizes
Pastel Shades and Prints

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Three Branches in Brooklyn, N. Y.
TELEPHONE SHORE ROAD 5-1600
7501 FIFTH AVENUE

FURS
Storage Free With Any Remodeling or Repairing
Also New Coats Made to Order at Special Summer Prices.
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1916

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75TH STREET
Now Featuring
Frederics One Minute Permanent
Shore Road 5-9449 $7.50

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

PHONE STERLING 3-2134 ESTAB. 1912
HARRY BROWN
JEWELRY
Authorized Dealer of Hamilton, Gruen, Bulova and Omega Watches
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Pacific and Dean Streets

Manhattan

Phone ACademy 2-2292 Established 1910
MME. ESTELLE
924 Amsterdam Ave., New York
Bet. 105-106th Sts., New York
DRY CLEANING—FANCY DYEING
Goods Called For and Delivered
Out-of-Town Trade Solicited

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

ANNA-MIA

Ladies' Hairdresser
1192 LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. Cor. of 81st St.
BU 8-4684
Featuring Now FREDERICS "The One Minute Permanent"
Also ZOTOS The Machineless Permanent and Our Other Famous Waves
5 Dollars Up

Benj. Weil, Pres. Alfred Weil, Sec.
Telephone HARLEM 7-3987
I. WEIL SONS, Inc.
Funeral Directors
118 East 116th Street, New York
Memorial Chapels in Various Parts of the City.

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Wedding Announcements
Engraved or Plateless
Also Personal Stationery
ENGRAVING BRISTOL-STREETER INC. PRINTING
46 EAST 59TH STREET
Between Madison and Park Avenues

MATRONS
DRESSES and HATS
of Distinction. Custom Made
Specialists in Correctly Fitting the Unusual Figure
Prices in trend with the times
Stoutenburgh & Boyd
41 West 57th St.

PEEKSKILL

VAN CORTLANDT DAIRY
All grades of milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
Phone PEEKSKILL 2100 OSSINING 1260 MAHOPAC 2141

W. T. VALENTINE
Rinso
Groceries, Spices
Fruits and Vegetables
1100 PARK STREET
Tel. 436 Peekskill, N. Y.

Westinghouse Refrigerator
GEORGE OLSON CO.
Peekskill Leading Home Appliance Store
942 Main Street Phone 1550

Delco Oil Burners, Philgas
Phone 489
SCHMALZ & KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Represented by V. F. KOHLER
307 N. Division St. Peekskill, N. Y.

FRANK P. TOMPKINS
Optometrist
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 2654-J

KURZHALS BROS., Inc.
Hardware Housewares
China Glassware Gifts
DuPont's Paints Toys
Norge Refrigerators
MAIN STREET and NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

READ Local Announcements for Daily Specials During Month of June
The John R. Jones Store

PORT CHESTER

Protect Your Garments from every hazard of summer.
La Salle's Modern Fur Cold Storage
Just phone Port Chester 300 or Greenwich 220
La Salle Cleaners & Dyers
193-5 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

PALM BEACH SUITS
in white and newer dark shades
16.75
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Semi-Annual Sale of Toiletries
4 Days—Wednesday Thru Saturday
June 10 to 13th
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

HAMILTON WATCH
You can now purchase one of these accurate modern timepieces for as little as $37.50
J. ARNOLD WOOD
Registered Jeweler No. 218
357 MAIN STREET

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

We Have a Selection of
Cotton Dresses, $1.98 and $2.98
Washable Silks, $3.95, $4.45 and $4.95
Chiffon Suits, $7.95
The WINDSOR DRESS SHOP
385 Main Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC AIR CONDITIONING and Oil Furnace
STRAIN & SUTTON
34-36 Cannon Street
Telephones 334-335

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
B & M Food Market
Meats and Groceries
Phone 6160—Free Delivery

MEN'S SLACKS
$1.59
The Wallace Co.

L. E. O. SKIDMORE
OPTOMETRIST in charge
Optical Department
LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
292 Main Street Phone 6048

Gifts FOR GRADUATION AND FATHER'S DAY
Ties, Socks, Arrow Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Sweaters, Jewelry.
BROCK'S
Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET

Golden Guernsey Milk
EMMADINE FARMS, Inc.
(Formerly Gauthier Milk Corporation)
715 Main Street South Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

WATTS
DRY CLEANING CO.
Incorporated
Specializing in the Art of Dry Cleaning including knit garments.
322 COTTAGE STREET GENESEE 614

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

WEDDING GIFTS
SHOWER GIFTS
Luncheons, Dinners
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
58 East Avenue

J. & Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

S. WEISS CO.
Jewelers
48 EAST MAIN STREET

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337, 338
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE
TELEPHONE 191

Norbert Luft, Jeweler
Successor to M. NAGEL
Expert Repairing in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
DONE ON THE PREMISES
33 years of experience at your service
4 Popham Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Estimates Cheerfully Given

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road—Phone Scarsdale 4028

Ask for BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

KODAKS—Printing and Developing
FILMS
Barnards Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD

SQUIBB HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS
Phone Scarsdale 3433 Prompt Delivery

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

Tel. White Plains 6978 Adelaide Barnes
COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
for care of the
HAIR, FACE AND HANDS
Reduced Prices for the Summer
Special—Machineless Permanent Wave $5
80 Hartsdale Road Hartsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Wallhide Sun Proof Paint
Screens
WOOD GLASS CO.
125-127 James Street

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Summer's heat and Winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
State Tower Bldg. Syracuse 2-9970

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
429 SO. SALINA STREET

UTICA

Graduation Gifts
Whether it's something for the college graduate, the boy or girl from the grammar school or academy—you'll find the ideal gift at Wells. Come in, shop around, there is a wide selection—priced to meet your approval.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

Coats from $16.95 to $100
Dresses from $6.98 to $59
Suits from $16.95 to $85
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery

Famous
Bleecker Street at Charlotte
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

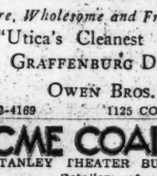
ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139
252 Genesee Street Ph. 2-8222

Nena's Beauty Salon
Nena wishes to announce the opening of her
NEW BEAUTY SALON
Formerly of Philips Beauty Salon
231 Genesee Street Tel. 2-9766

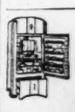
WATERTOWN

Companies and individuals whose business would be benefited by seasonal use of bank credit are invited to discuss their requirements with our officers.
This bank makes sound commercial loans to be repaid within a reasonable period.
The Northern New York Trust Company
Member Marine Midland Group


LADY PEPPERELL
SHEETS and CASES
63 x 99 Sheets, $1.29 Each
72 x 99 Sheets, 1.40 Each
81 x 99 Sheets, 1.59 Each
Exclusive with SMITH & PERCY

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 3367, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.


CROSLEY REFRIGERATORS
Priced from $99.50 Pay Only 14c a Day
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Fresh Sea Food in Season
Genuine Spring Lamb
Choice Government Inspected Beef
Groceries—Dairy—Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Ph. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001
White Plains....10184 | Poughkeepsie..4793
Ossining.....1917 | Croton.....459
Tarrytown.....2359 | Chappaqua.....210
Newburgh.....3178 | Mt. Kisco.....5492
Katonah.....198

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Breeze into summer with an Air-Cool Panama
All Headsizes
$3.95 to $7.50
DANIELL'S
114 Mamaroneck Ave.

Complete Line of Toiletries
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 250
Free Delivery

AWNINGS CANOPIES
Porch Furniture Recovered
Beach Umbrellas
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

EVERY tomorrow has two handles. We can take hold of it with the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.
—H. W. BEECHER

Daily Features

LIFE is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.
—SYDNEY SMITH

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Train Time

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
"Thanks, Judge"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"It Is Not for the Court to Amend the Constitution by Judicial Decision"—Chief Justice Hughes

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
We're Listening In on a Party Line!

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
A Break!

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

45

Flying Over the Atlantic

THE mercury was flirting with 90 as I took off from Miami; but when I chanced to look at the cabin thermometer after we had been high over the clouds for some minutes, I noted that it registered a cool 69. Then I began to wonder whether I had done just right in parting company with my vest. But this may be as good a place as any other to report that regardless of the season, or the elevation, airplane cabins are heated or cooled as conditions require; and passengers should wear normal apparel.

On this day I had postponed my serious reading and study until I was aloft; and I must confess that since there was a minimum of materiality about me, I seemed to absorb much more than usual—there were fewer distractions. Now and then I would look down; but clouds were gathering, so there was nothing of importance to divert my attention for any length of time. Serenely I sat and studied. It was the long-awaited time on my trip when I might settle back and read and meditate. The muffled roar of the motors became for me a mighty organ—a deep diapason accompanying my silent praises.

For two hours I was thus engaged. We had left Miami at 10 o'clock; now it was noon, and our plane was bringing us back to earth at Jacksonville. By the way, the 355 miles from Miami to Jacksonville is considered by the average motorist to be a respectable day's drive.

Rain was beginning to fall as we soared up from Jacksonville, at 12:25. Our pilot, however, nosed the ship over to the east and out of the storm, and all was clear again. Oddly enough, the dark, crumpling edge of the storm clouds seemed to follow the shoreline, and we were obliged to fly offshore from Jacksonville to Savannah. Of course, this gives me a right to brag that I have done some flying over the Atlantic—Lindbergh and I.

Along this route there is some extraordinary country, a low coastal plain, where olive-brown meandering rivers twist themselves into fantastic pretzels before lazily slipping into the sea. When the tide is in, the rivers are green; when it is out, the Atlantic near the shore is brown.
—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

What They Say

Joy of Living

"There are so many wonderful things in life one could not investigate life and be an atheist."—*Arthur Pillsbury.*

Essence of Travel

"Always has it seemed to me that the essence of travel is in meeting people, not in seeing places."—*Sisley Huddleston.*

At the Helm

"Desperation must not dictate our national policy; we must keep disciplined intelligence at the helm."—*Glenn Frank.*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

Several days ago, acting upon suggestions from several readers, the answers to these puzzles were taken off the Feature Page, and placed among the advertisements. This was to save puzzlers from blundering onto the answers inadvertently. Since that time, several readers have asked if it would not be possible to designate the page on which the answers would be found. Due to the changing makeup of various editions of the Monitor, this is not possible. And besides, it's fun, and somewhat of a puzzle to find the answers. Here's what a Dallas (Texas) reader has to say about it:

AB BQDFG HIJKFL JIM BI

NAJO BPF QJGMFL BPQJ AB

OIFG BI GIHRF BPF SLTUB,

FVSFUB IJ GQBWLOQT.

Do you agree with this reader? As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

2. Letter Juggling

Try juggling or transposing the following seven letters to form three different 7-letter words. Use all 7 letters in each word.

C E L S T T U

3. How Far?

A steamboat goes downstream at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and upstream at 10 miles an hour. If the trip up the river takes 4 hours more than the trip down, how far did the boat go?

4. Letter Changing

On our trip from TOWN to CITY the other day nine moves were mentioned. A Quincy, Mass., reader asks: "Why detour?" and proceeds from Town to Torn, then Tore, Tire, Mire, Mite, Cite, and City. Good work! And speaking of work, how about changing WORK to PLAY in 8 moves. Change only one letter at a time, and form a proper word each time.

5. Rebus

Chicago reader asks if you can guess the name of the country represented by the letter below:

E

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee Members

Question: One unit of our edifice was erected between 1915 and 1925. Now it is decided to begin work on the second unit, and it is desired to appoint a building committee. The members of the old building committee serving on the first unit, say they never received notice of dismissal. Minutes of a meeting in 1926 show that the committee was discharged. What steps can be taken to re-elect or to elect a building committee?

Answer: The building committee was either a special committee or a standing committee. If a special committee, it was automatically discharged upon completion of its work. No motion is necessary to discharge a special committee which has completed the work assigned to it. Thus, though the minutes indicate a motion was adopted several years ago discharging the committee, a notice to the members was unnecessary.

A motion is in order to appoint or elect a new building committee. If the building committee is a standing committee, that is, a permanent one and specified in the bylaws, its membership is subject to election or re-election at stated periods, usually once a year. In either case, therefore, the members of the committee in 1925 are not members in 1936 unless re-elected or appointed.

Odds and Ends

For More Automobiles

To stimulate motorization in the country, Poland is allowing taxpayers an exemption of $1900 from their assessable income if they become automobile owners between now and 1938.

Now "Hillbilly"

The word "backwoods," according to Sir William Craigie, lexicographer, originated in Virginia.

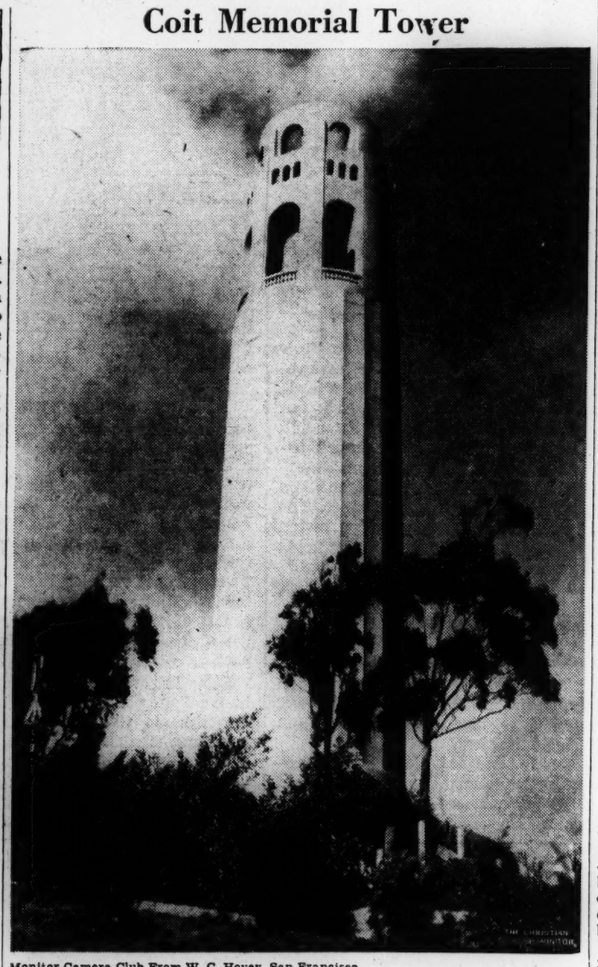
Novel Method

Automobile license fees in Hawaii are based on the weight of the car—one cent a pound.

Lean Toward Sweets

United States leads the rest of the world in the consumption of sugar.

Coit Memorial Tower



Monitor Camera Club From W. C. Hovey, San Francisco

How San Francisco Honors Her Firemen

The Interior Decoration of Coit Memorial Tower, a 170-Foot Shaft Which Is a Memorial to San Francisco's Pioneer Firemen, Was Executed Under the Federal Public Works of Art Projects. Forty-six Artists Decorated 14 Square Rods of Wall With Murals and Frescoes. The Tower Is on Telegraph Hill

Brevities

St. Louis Star Times: Are you well informed? Well, let's hear you name ten members of the lower house of congress.

American Lumberman: In the shoe business there is a width called AAAA. It looks decidedly unconstitutional.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gloves

LAST summer I worked up such a profitable business by selling some simple crochet work, that I should like to pass the idea on to other women who need to earn some extra dollars.

I made a pair of crocheted gloves of white cotton No. 50. When a friend saw them she urged me to make several pairs, some in summer colors, and she told her friends about them. From these I received many orders, which kept me busy all summer, and as mesh and crocheted gloves are in high favor for wear this coming season, the orders for them have already begun to roll in.

I make the gloves of white, eggshell, beige, and wanted colors. The pattern that I decided upon, starts work with the fingers, which are made separately and then connected to form the hand, the thumb being added then. An opening is left at the wrist, which is fastened with a loop and fancy button. The glove is finished with a flare cuff, which is very attractive when starched. —May L. S., Seattle.

Daily Anecdote

The Autograph

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANDREW CARNEGIE once asked a young man who was about to become a student at the University of Jena to get him an autograph of Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the famous biologist.

Later the autograph arrived. It read: "Ernst Haeckel gratefully acknowledges the receipt from Andrew Carnegie of a Zumpft microscope for the biological laboratory of the Jena University."

Mr. Carnegie made good.

For the Scrapbook

Truth

Our recognition and apprehension of the highest truth is essentially an affair of the heart, far more than of the head.—*J. S. Keiffer.*

The Public Good

The noblest motive is the public good.—*Virgil.*

In Lighter Vein

The Neighbor Protests

The young people of a Shorewood family were staging a dance in the recently-vacated flat upstairs. It was a warm night; the party, happily noisy, overflowed onto the porch. An irate neighbor bounded from bed, yelled out the window:

"You might let a feller sleep around here!"

Irate neighbor's age, 8; time, 8:30 p. m.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Best Way

"How would you like your egg served, sir?"

"Is there any difference in price?"

"None whatever, sir."

"Then serve it on a thick slice of ham."—*Wochenschau.*

The Goddess Likes Ice Cream

"What is that a picture of?" asked a small tot.

"That's the Statue of Liberty," big brother replied. "You can always tell her cause she's got an ice cream cone in her hand."

Inaudible and Invisible

"New Microphones Pick Up Sounds Which Nobody Can Hear."—*Evening Paper.* From this, of course, it is only a step to television broadcasts which nobody can see.—*Punch.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Newspaper Game

BEFORE the party, collect 12 old, but complete, newspapers—disarrange the pages thoroughly, putting some in upside down. Then invite 12 of your guests who know what it is like to read newspapers in trains to come and play. Have them sit on two close rows of 6 chairs each, facing one another, so that their knees almost meet; now give each "passenger" one of the old newspapers. These have to be put back into their proper order, and the first to have his paper complete, neatly folded, with the pages in consecutive order, is the winner.

This requires not only dexterity, but much self-possession and control over the sea of rustling papers and in face of the hearty laughter of watchers and folders alike. —M. S. T., Edgware, Middx., Eng.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

A LITTLE girl who enjoys making friendly calls on her neighbors happened in when a friendly man was working in his garden.

It occurred to the man to tell the child a story relative to the work in hand. He told how a little seed fell from its pod to the ground, how Mother Earth fed it. Thus encouraged, it wakened and pushed through the soft earth. Then it grew and grew into a plant, which budded and finally was crowned for its effort with a beautiful and fragrant blossom, which was gathered to bring happiness and cheer where it seemed needed.

When the story was completed the child was quiet for a moment. Then she said. "And did you forget all about God?"

Facts About the Bible

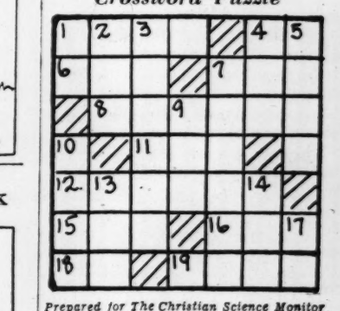
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Tower of Meah

DURING the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, as recorded in the book of Nehemiah, we find a reference to what our Common Version calls "the tower of Meah," though the Revised Version, more exactly, has "the tower of Hammeah." It is mentioned in connection with the tower of Hananeel; and both stood between the fish gate and the sheep gate. Both towers must have been strongly built, for Eliashib seems to have found them in good repair, though the walls about the sheep gate were in ruins (Neh. 3:1-3).

"Hammeah" means literally "the hundred"; but just why this tower was thus named we do not know for certain—perhaps because it had a garrison of 100 men. Others conjecture that the "hundred" referred to its height in cubits, or the number of steps leading up to it. In Neh. 12:39 it is referred to as one of the landmarks in the elaborate description of the dedication of the completed walls of the city.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Image
4. Accomplish
6. Dark oily liquid
7. Unit of length
8. South American republic
11. Weight measure
12. Wreaths for the head
13. Pronoun
16. Hebrew judge
18. Pronoun
19. Attempts

Down

1. Pronoun
2. Head-covering
3. Eloquent public speaker
4. Obscure
5. Patron saint of Norway
7. Mien
9. At the present
10. Boat
12. Regret
14. Tricky
17. Exists

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Way to Recovery*

By LE PELLEY

BUY FISH AT BOWER'S MARKET 50 MAIN STREET
EXPRESS
NOW THERE IS A REAL BUSINESS DEAL! BUDDY WAS GOING ON AN ERRAND SO I HAD HIM TAKE NELLIE WHO GETS A FREE FEED IN MR. LANEY'S LOT TODAY. THE THREE CHILDREN ARE PAYING TEN CENTS APIECE FOR THE RIDE. THE LOAD OF WOOD IS TO BE DROPPED AT MR. WICKLE'S FOR A DOLLAR — AND WE GET FIFTY CENTS FOR HELPING THAT MAN WITH HIS SUITCASE. SUSIE IS ALSO ON AN ERRAND FOR HER MOTHER, SO I HAD HER TAKE MRS. GRAY'S BABY FOR AN AIRING ON THE SAME TRIP — BESIDES ALL THAT WE GET PAID FOR CARRYING THAT SIGN AROUND! THAT, TUBBY, IS CALLED EFFICIENCY!
MARVELOUS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Pays to Wake Up*

By CARMACK

Oh, Boy! Just imagine how important I felt when I suddenly found myself riding ol' Peachy all alone!
He went like the wind, too, but I didn't seem to have a bit of trouble holding on —
That is - not until he jumped over a high fence, and then - oh, My! —
But it was all right because it woke me up and I found it was just another one of my silly dreams —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Hoover Speech

LAST night Herbert Hoover brought to a climax his long battle against the New Deal. Beginning with the publication of his book, "The Challenge to Liberty," in 1934, and continuing with increasingly effective radio speeches in the last six months, Mr. Hoover has vigorously attacked present performances and prospective perils of the Roosevelt regime. Now his effort has culminated in a dramatic speech at the Republican convention in Cleveland. Presumably he will turn over to the new titular head of the Republican Party the major obligations of opposition leadership.

Apparently the campaign will take a new direction, with somewhat less emphasis on the negative past, somewhat more on the positive future. But we doubt if Mr. Hoover's work is done. And we should like to pause here to express appreciation for his services and his spirit and to wonder if he cannot revive the example of John Quincy Adams and continue to serve the nation in some official capacity. Opposition leadership in Congress is rarely of a caliber that would not benefit from the addition of men having the knowledge and experience of an ex-President.

Certainly the country should not be deprived entirely of the message and the tone of the Hoover speech last night. The message was one of renewed insistence on the necessity for freedom, and the tone had a moral elevation too seldom heard in public discussion in America today.

There are those who declare Hoover is dealing in outworn, irrelevant terms when he seeks to revive classical concepts of free government. Certainly when he says, "We must achieve freedom in the economic field," many, even of those who hope for such freedom, will ask him how the shackles laid on the economic system, not only by government in recent months but by business itself for many years, are to be removed.

For months Mr. Hoover pictured the New Deal as a sinister, deliberate scheme to clamp upon America "some sort of European planned existence." His friends who felt that the appeal to prejudice against anything "European" was neither accurate nor worthy will be glad to find that in this speech he concedes it may be only "hit-and-run opportunism, spoils system, and muddle." And some of them will feel that it is necessary to take one more step and recognize that there were serious troubles in America before the New Deal came on the scene.

Mr. Hoover and other speakers at this convention seem to assume that everything will be all right if only the Roosevelt regime can be ended. Last night he said: "Four years ago I stated that the Republican Party must undertake progressive reforms from evils exposed by the boom and depression." The American people have been waiting for those reforms. They will look carefully into the platform now prepared for something definite and genuinely progressive.

It is right for them to demand such evidences of effective alternatives from those who, like Mr. Hoover, find much to criticize in the New Deal. And it is probably necessary that Republican leadership is passing to those who will emphasize new plans more than old criticisms. Yet Americans will do well to hold to a truth well stated in this climactic speech at Cleveland:

"The free spirit of men is the source of self-respect, of sturdiness, of moral and spiritual progress."

The ideal must have practical application, but first of all the ideal must be clearly perceived and maintained.

"See America for a Quarter"

SOMETHING new in American art shows has been achieved in New York. Possibly the Municipal Art Committee foresaw that something fresh would result from its plan of leaving the choice of exhibits to the governors' committees in the several states, territories and possessions. What is now to be seen in the work of more than 400 artists is a reflection of sectional taste that probably never could have come through the general effect of any American show selected by a New York jury of artists.

Environment, for perhaps the first time in a national show of paintings and sculpture, finds marked expression, taking its place beside aesthetics as a means of approach to any appraisal of the 713 catalogued items. Here is the North, South, East and West as seen by painters who have lived so long with their seacoasts, mountains, pastures, rivers, buttes, plains, bayous and plantations—as well as with the people who call these places home—that they convey the local color at least as strongly as they do the implications by which the initiated may deduce what technical influences went into these artists' equipment. Some of the western provincial sculpture might never pass muster with a National Academy jury of acceptance, but it is of large interest in its authoritative presentation of symbols of the range country that no tenderfoot would be likely to master during a passing visit.

Here is America singing in a concert provided by fifty-two groups of voices, and the chorus is something to gladden the visitor. Apt is the slogan that has been hit upon for this first national exhibition of American art: "See America for a Quarter."

Britain's Part in Peace

"BRITAIN is called in China, 'the Tiger which has lost its teeth.' We must give the Tiger a new set and let him use it to enforce peace upon the world." Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, quoted this sentiment with approval at the spring session of the Church of England Diocesan Conference in London on May 25.

Dr. Ingram presupposed that Britain had to be, "as everyone seemed to expect, the police of the world." His words indicate one side of a controversy now sharply dividing public opinion in Britain.

The opposing view which denies Britain's ability to adopt this role is a hoary one. It was stated 67 years ago by William Ewart Gladstone, Britain's famous Liberal Prime Minister, and still finds many supporters, especially among right wing Conservatives.

"If the democracies of the world are to be able to withstand the armed dictators," Dr. Ingram concluded, "they must themselves be armed."

The Gladstonian view joins issue with this theory over the question of what can reasonably be expected of Britain. Gladstone asked:

> Is England so uplifted in strength above every other nation that she can with prudence advertise herself as ready to undertake the general redress of wrongs? Would not the consequence of such professions and promises be either the premature exhaustion of her means or a collapse in the day of performance? . . . England should keep entirely in her own hands the means of estimating her own obligations upon the various states of facts as they arise. . . . She should not encourage the weak by giving expectation of aid to resist the strong, but should rather seek to deter the strong by firm but moderate language from aggressions on the weak; she should seek to develop and mature the action of a common or public, or European opinion, as the best standing bulwark against wrong, but should beware of seeming to lay down the law of that opinion by her own authority, and thus run the risk of setting against her and against right and justice that general sentiment which ought to be and generally would be arrayed in their favor.

The Gladstonian view falls a long way short of the active support for peace that is enjoined in the Covenant of the League of Nations. On the other hand it can be defended as being likely at least temporarily to restrict the area of disturbance.

Neither the view of Dr. Ingram nor that of the late Mr. Gladstone need be accepted unreservedly. This is because it is reasonable to hope that a time is coming, though it has not yet arrived, when every peace-loving nation, without too much counting of possible cost, will hasten with all its resources to the support of international law and order wherever threatened. When that happy state of things arises—and it may be nearer than has often been supposed—the world will undoubtedly have peace, for as Sir Norman Angell has quite rightly pointed out, no aggressor state will dare to challenge all the peaceful nations of the world combined.

The course of wisdom, meanwhile, is therefore to press forward to the extreme limit of what is peaceably possible in the direction that so obviously is right.

Flowers for the Giving

A CHANCE walk through a wholesale flower district will convince anyone that love of flowers knows no class. A newsboy rubbing the sleep out of his eyes with one fist while, with the other, he snatches up a little plume of lilac to tuck in the visor of his cap. . . . A human derelict, roaming the curbstones, ceaselessly searching for something to hoard. . . . A scrubwoman, eagerly accepting a great but slighly damaged pink peony from a man checking shipments at a door. . . . A little shop girl, trading a quick word and a flashing smile for a grade C gardenia. . . .

At this season of the year those of us who have any gardens at all with flowers in them are almost certain to have more flowers than we need ourselves. Who cannot remember, from childhood, the "thinning out" trips through a rose garden, or the day a mother covered her white hands with laughable cotton gloves, took gardening shears and set to work trimming the syringa bush, because she knew exactly how, to accentuate its beautiful shape and not destroy too many of its ivory blooms.

There are people in the world who would rather have a little cluster of syringa flowers than an alabaster box. Or a bunch of old-fashioned ice-green snowballs. Or a thorny but brilliant cutting from a firebush. Because these are among the flowers that bind us to pleasant yesterdays—maybe recalling when a game played as a child, when the only shade was under the shoulder of the syringa bush; or when a Christmas tree was made in summer, with little, ridiculous things hung on the firebush thorns; or when the snowball bush in bloom meant that soon school would be out for the summer. . . .

They who have flowers sometimes forget that somewhere, maybe within a stone's throw, are people who, having none of their own, would be so glad to have even one from someone else's garden. Many cities have their fruit and flower missions which do a big job and an important one, in bestowing beauty. There are never enough fruits and never enough flowers, to do all they could or would like to do. But, beside them, is there not room for hundreds of individual fruit and flower missions? And are not they doubly blessed to whom it falls, not only to be able to grow flowers, but to have some to give away?

Men of Property

Book News of the Day

IN THE RISE OF EUROPEAN LIBERALISM (London: Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.) Prof. Harold Laski sketches the history of what he calls Liberalism, that is, roughly, the doctrine which demands that the middle classes shall be free and the "rights of property" sacred. The subject is vast, and its ramifications many. For example, it includes so immense a theme as the Reformation. The Reformers, like so many revolutionaries, did not understand their own teaching. Claiming liberty, they refused it to others.

Nevertheless, as those others inevitably put forth in turn a demand for liberty, the Reformation, as a matter of course, gave birth to a liberty which the Reformers would have refused with horror. And here the claimants received a powerful reinforcement. The Roman Catholic Church had forbidden "usury": money was barren, and it was flying in the face of nature and Providence to expect it to bear fruit. But capitalists desired to lend, and merchants desired to borrow. Hence, despite the ecclesiastical prohibition, the taking of interest became common.

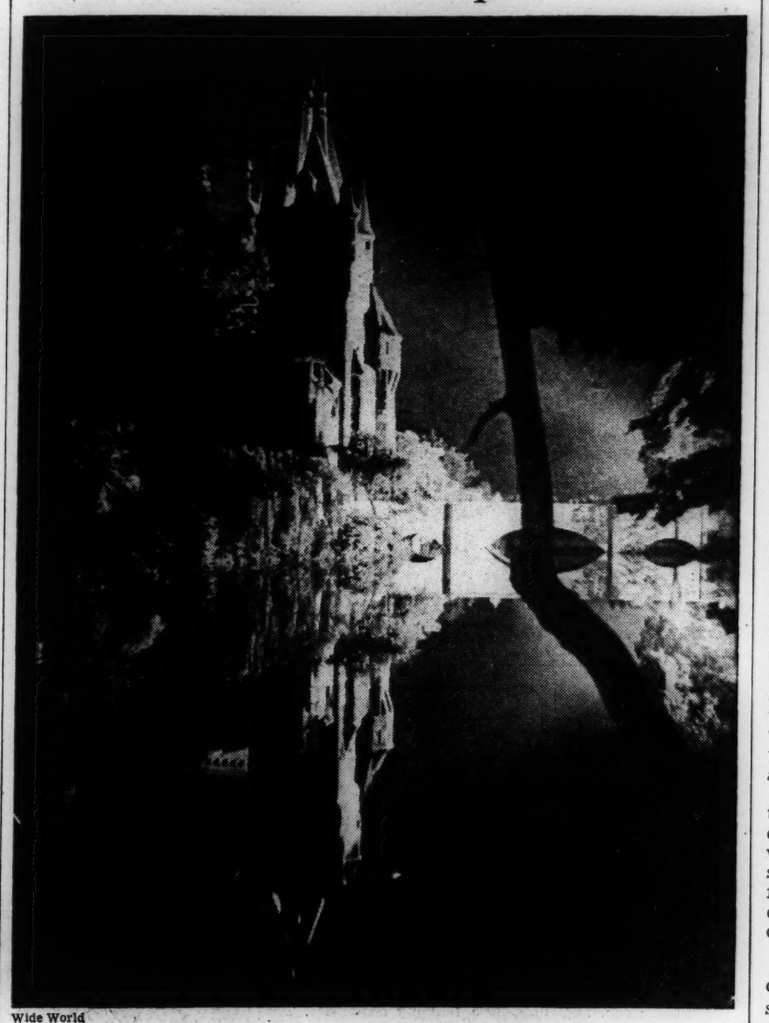
Again, in the struggles between the Crown and the Parliament, there were at least two interlaced motives. The Puritans aimed at overthrowing Anglicanism, but also they were determined to put an end to the meddling of the state with their business affairs. They hated Laud for regulating church services; they hated him quite as much for controlling dividends and profits; and the victory of Parliament was the victory of the propertied classes, who wished to do what they would with their own. Nor did the Restoration restore the old régime on *this* side. Similarly, those Puritans who fled to the New World established there not merely Puritan colonies but a system of *laissez faire* for trade, which, even when the law was against it, flourished by vigorous smuggling.

So close was the union between Puritanism and property, that some have regarded it as merely a doctrine of wealth. Professor Laski does not go so far. Though a Socialist, he is a historian, and recognizes that religion came first, business second, with the Dissenters. Nevertheless, no one can deny that the two movements were closely intertwined. The same feelings which made men resent interference with their worship made them resent attacks on their property.

With the Industrial Revolution there came, unavoidably, a great impetus to Liberalism of this kind—and also, it cannot be denied, an indifference to the lot of what Burke called the "swinish multitude," who were only machine fodder. Slowly, as the multitude became strong and articulate, Liberalism declined, and Socialism advanced.

All this is admirably described by Professor Laski. I have only one fault to find with his book. There are far too many misprints. E. E. K.

Boat to Budapest



Wide World

Moonlight Over Hunyadi Castle, Budapest

THE Danube is the connecting link between Orient and Occident. This way, in ages past, came the wealth of the treasure-filled East, brought westward across the Black Sea from mid-Asia and even from Cathay to reach Europe along the Danubian waterway and through the Carpathian Basin. Twenty races mingled here then and do today. Your first impression of this comes at the terminal docks in Vienna when you embark on the boat to Budapest.

Signs in seven languages undertake to instruct the polyglot stream of humanity traveling to the Balkans and beyond. Passports must be ready, currency regulations complied with and customs control exercised. The various officials attending to these things impress you as the most linguistically gifted of all men. English alone is little used here, curiously enough, but there is a dizzy chatter in German, Magyar, Czech, Croatian, Polish, Slovak, Greek, Bulgarian, Turkish and half a dozen more languages.

The steamer carries three classes of passengers, mostly third and these encumbered with as many possessions as a Chinese aboard a South Seas trading-schooner. There are Yugoslavs bound for Belgrade whither the steamer proceeds after Budapest, Roumanians, Albanians and Greeks who will change to the railway at the Yugoslav capital, Turks en route to Istanbul, Bulgarians for Sofia, Bolsheviks for Black Sea ports, a medley of peoples from everywhere on the way to anywhere.

* * *

In Bratislava, once the Austrian Pressburg, we make a long tarry. Czech and Slovak passengers go ashore but more than their number of half a dozen different nationalities replace them, together with two-score large packing-cases marked "Istanbul." Determinedly breasting the swift Danube current long strings of barges slowly follow a puffing tugboat upstream. They fly many flags, the swastika emblem of Germany, the simple red-and-white streamer of Austria, the curiously formed red-white-and-blue of Czechoslovakia, the tri-colored red-white-and-green of Hungary, the flags of Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The Carpathians are in sight as the sun descends in rich coloring over the Hungarian plain. Herds of the famed Hungarian horses lend life to the vast level stretches. In the far distance the rays of the setting sun rest for an instant upon the Byzantine dome of the noble Esztergom Cathedral on its rocky hill in the center of the ancient city. It towers as proudly today high above the fast-flowing Danube as in the Middle Ages and in its shadow nestles the old walled town with its narrow streets and houses clinging precariously to the stony hillside.

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Now as evening falls the river begins to partake of something of the look of the German Rhine, especially when we come between the Bakony forest on the left bank and the verdure-covered Carpathian foothills which line the Danube. Rounding one picturesque bend there comes suddenly into sight the ancient stronghold of Visegrad, its castles and fortresses and towers spanning the hills and valleys like the Great Wall of China. Darkness is settling over it and in the faint shadowy light it is like a visionary re-creation of the Middle Ages, here where so much medieval history was made.

The welcome call to dinner in the brightly lighted and cheery saloon comes now, and presently, when we return to the upper deck, behold, yonder are the lights of the Queen of the Danube, far-famed Budapest. More and more brilliantly they glow, finding a million reflections in the placid river as we steam under bridges so low it is necessary to drop the steamer's funnel. We pass the island of St. Margareth, gay summer playground of the Hungarian capital, on the left, negotiate another bridge and emerge into the dazzling brilliance of the lights along the busy Pest side, the medieval churches and palaces of Buda towering in far-flung shadows upon the sharply ascending opposite shore. Like Venice, fair Budapest reveals all her beauty as you come upon her by river, entrancing in her semi-Orientalism and wholly delightful. M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Short Horse Is Soon Curried

By Frank L. Perrin

ALL that has been accomplished in Cleveland by the delegates to the Republican National Convention, important and significant as it is, could have been accomplished as well and as definitely in four hours as in four days. It was inevitable that at this convention there should be ratified and written into the record the verdict of those American voters who have declared themselves the champions of what has tersely been referred to as an American Deal. But a debt of courtesy is due to the people who stand as hosts to the participants and spectators at such times, and there remains also a somewhat less insistent demand that the scenes be set picturesquely, that bands must blare and that marchers in the ranks of the victors must carry their banners and make the welkin ring.

There lingers, also, the tradition that keynote speakers and the nominating orators must indulge in the subterfuges and timeworn tactics of stump speakers and public accusers. This year, more truly than ever before in the political history of the United States, the people will be inclined to look with disfavor upon exhibitions of special pleading.

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The appeal from now until November must be to the highest tribunal of human thought and to the understanding sense of honest American voters. This enlightened thought represents, at least figuratively, the court of final resort in the decision to be reached and rendered. The pettifogger, the perfervid advocate for the defense, has had his day. Occasionally, by courtesy, he is given an assignment in the higher court. But it is not his brief or argument that influences the judgment finally reached.

The course of events at Cleveland has long been indicated. Nothing but a political typhoon could have changed the result which has seemed inevitable for some months. The people have dictated the platform and chosen the Republican Party leader, uninfluenced by coercion, by planned township, county, district and state organization such as preceded the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1932. Those who have thus acted need no reassurance that they have acted wisely. Those who stand on neutral ground politically need only to be convinced or persuaded by methods and facts which would influence the judge upon the bench or the thoughtful juror in the box.

Several months ago the hope was expressed that in the campaign just now about to begin there would be none of the old-time acrimony and bitterness which have marked former occasions of a similar kind. The people who are endeavoring to think the thing through without prejudice or partisan bias are in no mood to listen to extreme or extravagant statements. Their loyalty and support are for those whose ideas of governmental economy and civic honesty accord with their own. The animosities of partisan and sectional strife have been, for the most part, forgotten. In the language of the Book they now say, "Come, let us reason together."

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What is said here as applying generally applies equally to those who remain definitely enrolled upon the rival party lists. There will be many in both camps who will, in the exercise of their own good judgment, support the candidates and platforms of the party with which they are not nominally allied. Their decision, however influenced, probably has already been made. The bugle call summoning them back to the enclosure from which they have wandered will fall upon unhearing ears.

But it is too much, perhaps, to hope that the over-zealous campaigners will desert the profession in which they have long been trained. In the byways and in the cities there will continue to be made unwise and disturbing appeals to selfish prejudices and lingering hatreds. These should be fewer and less persuasive. Before the American people today lies the open road which leads to sanity, safety and representative government. I place no placard or lettered sign pointing the way or the direction.

There is need, nevertheless, that all who travel along the way take serious thought as to the course into which they are led. Self-interest, for the time being, may not be an entirely safe guide or mentor. It too often darkens or circumscribes our vision and misleads us. Those who are more thoughtful should take care that their own responsibilities are not lessened by the belief that others are as unselfish, or as wise, as they themselves may be. The herd instinct, once dominant, is persistent and aggressive.

The Wide Horizon

Behind Bolivia's Revolution

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

ANOTHER aftermath of the Gran Chaco war was the overthrow of the Tejada Sorzano Government by the Bolivian Army, apparently supported by the students and the labor unions. In this and other respects, the Bolivian movement resembles that of Paraguay, which brought Col. Rafael Franco into power. The history of the two nations for the last four or five years has been somewhat similar, as both were engaged in fighting each other. But the racial and historical backgrounds differ so widely as to give this Bolivian overturn a significance which the Paraguayan did not possess.

The young officers of the Bolivian Army which overthrew the government of President H. Tejada Sorzano have announced that their primary motives for "abandoning their attitude of ignoring political questions . . . was to reconstruct the nation shaken by the depression and by the instability which resulted from the Gran Chaco war. . . ." They refer also to the economic disparity between the poor and the rich and say that the "lack of equality is irritating and that this has nullified the sacrifices of thousands who died in the Chaco. . . ."

Another motive assigned by the military manifesto is that certain privileged classes came into power "to form a state within a state," and that they were persons of short vision who were responsible for the increased economic and financial difficulties of the middle and laboring classes.

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The reason for these increased difficulties among the less affluent classes seems to have been caused by the devaluation of the currency of Bolivia. It is alleged that mine owners of the country prevailed on ex-President Tejada to raise by official decree the price of the dollar from 4 pesos 20 to 10 pesos 50 and of the pound sterling from 20 to 50 pesos in less than 30 days.

This so greatly raised the cost of living that workers and government employees demanded insistently rises in wages corresponding to the devaluation in the local coinage. Among the direct results of this situation were two strikes. One was the unusual strike of electors who refuse to register for the elections which were due on May 31, and the other was a general strike against the high cost of living.

President Tejada who, a little more than a year ago from Vice-President raised himself to the presidency by squeezing Dr. Daniel Salamanca out of power, resigned quietly and apparently with a sigh of relief. He had lost the support which had been his, and toward the end of his regime he seemed to have only the passive acquiescence of the mining capitalists of which Señor Simon Patiño was probably the most outstanding. It is alleged that Señor Patiño, from his almost inexhaustible fortune, alone financed the greater part of the costs of the war against Paraguay.

Dr. Tejada stepped out with a gracious gesture in consonance with his character. This correspondent has had the privilege of knowing Dr. Tejada and of having been entertained in his home, one of the finest in La Paz. His children are now in California where some are studying and where Dr. Tejada himself has lived, sometimes in exile, because his interest and participation in the politics of Bolivia goes back for many years.

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He might be characterized as a conservative-liberal, representative of the "white" classes of Bolivia and of its more intelligent business and mining interests. According to his son, whom I traveled with last summer on a plane through Central America, Dr. Tejada was opposed to the war and soon hoped to see it end. As he stepped out of power he stated that he was glad to return to private life because the burdens of his office had been trying and hard to bear.

The young officers who have engineered this coup seem to be the followers of a tradition begun by Gen. Blanco Galindo, who, in 1930, overthrew the government of President Siles. General Blanco stated then that the action of the army was to be patriotic and that as soon as conditions warranted he would step out of the presidency, remove the army from politics, and turn the power over to the civilian elements. And this he did.

The present army officers have already indicated their similar attitude by including in the provisional ruling Junta four civilians with four army men and have promised to remain in power just so long as it is necessary to restore order and to inaugurate a government which will bring about the reforms which they deem necessary.

The absence of personalism in this movement is attested to by the fact that Col. José David Toro, who was chosen to serve as Acting President, was absent at the time of the coup, and, according to cables, only learned of his appointment while he was away somewhere near the Chaco. He is a young man who attracted attention in one of the engagements in which Col. Rafael Franco, the present President of Paraguay, participated. The new group has promised to recognize all the international obligations of the nation.